The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia: BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO. 73 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

Date of sailing about.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
1915				
27th March	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
3rd April	Arabia	8000		
10th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
17th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11560		
24th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
1st May	Persia	8000		
8th "	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
15th "	Caledonia	8000		
22nd "	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
29th "	Kashmir	9000		

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kiyosa Maru	B. Fukuya	2987	18th March	23th March
Kanagawa Maru	K. Higo	6238	31st March	11th April
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5348	18th April	25th April

For Freight apply to:—

H. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
Mask Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 278, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Do you ever wake up with one of those throbbing headaches? Don't tolerate it. Use Stearns' Headache Cure—be ready for the day's work. C. 9

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Cairo	7700	10th April	12th April
City of Calcutta	7636	....	5th May
City of Poona	7474	12th May	....
City of Birmingham	7497	5th June	....

Fares.	1st class Single.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Single	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,001	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	999	—	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concession granted to families, Railway Employees, Hospitals Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £1,175,000.

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Costomers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 151.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs.	30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs.	26,81,500
Capital Paid Up	Rs.	13,14,273
Reserve Fund	Rs.	10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels	Tons	Sailing date.	Time.	Routes.
"LINGA,"	2,185,	Monday,	29th March	¶ P. B., D. & C. M.
"KASARA,"	1,195,	Thursday,	1st April	§C. M.
"LHASA,"	2,184,	Friday	2nd April	Direct

¶ Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.
§Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday 1st April via Cutch Mandvi, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S S. "VITA," 4,691 tons on 1st April calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomérah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "CHAKDINA," 3,035 tons, about 4th April calling at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.

26th March, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Scindia"	5106	Alex. Andrew	28th March 1915
S.S. "Elysia"	6368	J. Kinnaird	9th April 1915
S.S. "Circassia"	6722	C.F. Osborne	R.N.R. 10th May 1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6388	.....	23rd May 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	—

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

EASTER 1915

AT

CORNAGLIA'S

Chocolate Easter Eggs well decorated and filled with the Choicest Confectionery and Chocolates from Annas 4 to Rs. 8.

Empty Cardboard and Satin Eggs in various colours and hand painted, which can be filled with any kind of Sweets and Chocolates from Annas 4 to Rs. 10. Also a large selection of Easter Novelties.

EASTER PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA.

Meadows Street and Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

and

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA

Branches and Agencies at.

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hong Kong	Nagasaki	Tientain
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 397,
Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 900,000
Reserve Fund	£ 55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ percent. per annum Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£465,000

Head Office: Grace Church Street, London E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kelantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

Children make faces when you suggest castor oil or pills. No wonder. So would you. Why not give them Kasagra, the palatable laxative? So good, they'll want more. D 7

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three percent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,0
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT

Interest is allowed on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate per cent. per annum from Novem May 31st and at 2 per cent. per ann remaining six months. On sums Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by rangement. No interest will be does not amount to Rs. 3 per

FIXED DEPOSIT

Deposits are received fixed for shorter periods at rate can be ascertained on app

GENERAL BANK

Transacted rules fo on application.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.

B. O C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.	B. O C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 2031 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM

or magnetism developed by a current of electricity is of the most common occurrence. The extensive use of electricity at the present time necessitates the accommodation of electrical generators and motors with which we are in daily contact—in the house, office workshop or on Motor Cars and from which radiate waves of magnetism apt to affect any article of steel which may be brought within the magnetic field.

It is well known that an article of steel when brought near the poles of a magnet becomes itself charged with magnetism and although apparata for demagnetising are in use, it has been found that a small amount of residual magnetism is invariably retained.

No more delicate piece of workmanship than the mechanism of a watch can be imagined, and as the steel of which these parts are usually made is particularly susceptible to magnetic influence, watches are frequently rendered useless as reliable timekeepers through the finely balanced parts becoming charged with magnetism and exerting consequently an attracting influence on each other. It has been our experience as watchmakers that a considerable number of watches brought to us for repair have been electro-magnetised and it is with the purpose of obviating the inconvenience caused by magnetised watches that we have introduced our

NON-MAGNETIC WATCH

in which all parts likely to be affected are made of a special palladium alloy.

As a test, we recently placed one of our Non-Magnetic watches on a bi-pole dynamo generating 200 amperes at 80 volts for five hours. The watch was in no way affected and although one month has elapsed since the test was made, the watch has shown a variation of 25 seconds only.

PRICES:

Nickel Silver Crystal Face Rs. 15-0	Silver Hunting .. .. .. Rs. 28-0
Silver Crystal Face .. „ 25-0	„ Half Hunting .. .. „ 30-0

Each watch is supplied in the usual watch case and a written guarantee for 2 years.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.
BOMBAY & POONA.

When buying GHEE or BUTTER, you are not sure what you are paying for in this age of adulteration and frauds. Those, however, who buy our:—

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL have the satisfaction of knowing that they get not only cent per cent. value of their money but more.

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is not a substitute for Ghee or Butter but a substance par excellence suitable for cooking, frying, rendering, baking and salad dressing.

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is now used by leading families hotels, restaurants and cafes. It is highly spoken of by Surgeon and Mr. Walness (Miraj) Dr. F. G. H. Anderson, I.C.S., (Collector of Surat), P. Patwardhan (Chief Medical Officer, Palanpur), Prof. Dhakmarwala (Vice Principal of Bombay Veterinary College) and Dr. Harold Mann.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL CO. LTD.,

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 5819

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 832

FREE, FREE.—2-3 feet Calendars for 1915, are sent to any address on receipt of one anna Postage Stamps. Apply to—
THE NATIONAL STORES TRADING CO.,
5784 228/2 Strand Road, Calcutta.

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND Co., LTD, Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED at once a TYPIST who can type correctly on Hammond Machines. Apply BLOMENSTOK Co., Times of India, Buildings. 5861

WANTED THREE PAYING GUESTS, in well ventilated bungalow, with modern conveniences, in Byculla Club Road. Home comforts. Excellent table. Apply to "A. H.", Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3390

WANTED—SECOND-HAND ONE FULL COTTON PRESS in working order with finishors Engine, and other machinery referring the press. Apply to the down mentioned address.
SETH MISRIMAL MUTHRALALL,
5806 Bankers, Rutlam.

WANTED—AGENTS and dealers on good commission and salary for the sale of Electric and Acetyline lamps, novelties, watches, clocks and stationery, etc.
Apply to—
THE MANAGER,
National Stores Trading Co.,
5784 228/2, Strand Road, Calcutta.

WANTED a competent European Motor Mechanic and Driver for Rail Motor on Kalka Simla Railway. Applicants must have had considerable experience of Motor Car Engines and capable of doing all necessary repairs.
Salary Rs. 100 per mensem (overtime extra).
Only first class men need apply, forwarding copies of testimonials, to—
THE DIST. LOCO SUPERINTENDENT,
3317 Kalka Simla Railway, Kalka.

WANTED TWO PROFESSORS OF ENGLISH,—one for Prince of Wales College, Jammu, and the other for Sri Pratap College, Srinagar, Kashmir. Pay Rs. 500—50—700 and house allowance Rs. 50 pm. Applicants will have to teach English upto M.A. standard of the Punjab University. Only Europeans and Graduates of English University should apply. Appointment will in the first instance be on probation for one year to be confirmed on satisfactory work. For termination of service two months' notice on either side will be necessary.
Applications stating age, qualifications with, attested copies of testimonials should be sent to THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, Jammu and Kashmir Jammu.
By Order,
R. D. PANDE.
Secretary, Education,
3310 Jammu and Kashmir State.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of LADY NURSING SUPERINTENDENT (European). Salary Rs. 225 to Rs. 250 per mensem by annual increment of Rs. 5, with furnished quarters, electric light and fans.
Also for two posts of ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT. Salary Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 mensem by annual increment of Rs. 5, furnished quarters, electrict light and
ed candidates will have to join not
n May 1st, 1915.
ates of health, age and good cha-
h diplomas of training and testi-
experience in medical, surgical
e nursing must be forwarded
lications to undersigned by re-
No application received after
will be entertained.
A. R. NEWMAN,
Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
n Superintendent,
Pandit Hospital.
nipore, Calcutta

WANTED.

WANTED a LAW SUPERINTENDENT. Pay Rs. 300—20—400.—Apply to GENERAL-MANAGER RAJ DARBHANGA, Darbhanga. 3314

WANTED—Trained Assistant Mistress for the Cathedral Orphanage Boys' School, Lahore. Junior classes, Rs. 100. Provident Fund. Apply HEAD MASTER. 3318

WANTED—For a small family from 1st April. Two rooms with bath-room and a kitchen attached. Locality near about Medows Street. Apply to Box No. 513, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3390

WANTED.—By European family in Wodehouse Road, to supply good in or outside board, 1st class cook, 2 meals Rs. 70 p.m. House facing Hotel Majestic. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3381

WANTED SUPERINTENDENT for a local mill. Those having practical knowledge of all departments need only apply stating terms and qualifications to Box No. 230 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5359

WANTED a NURSE for LYING-IN-HOSPITAL (Small). Must have first class references. Pay according to qualification. "Must live on Premises." Apply to Box No. 221, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5830

WANTED a HEAD MISTRESS and a Kindergarten Mistress. Must be trained and certificated. Salaries Rs. 80 and 70 respectively, rising to 100 and 80.—Apply ASSISTANT ENGINEER, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Sirsa, Punjab. 3312

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by a Ceylonese who has an intimate knowledge of book-keeping and is well versed in accounts of any description. Good references. Willing to accept Rs. 50 per mensem. Apply to "E.N.O.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3392

WANTED for Railway Hospital, Khargpur, B. N. Ry. (1) Nursing Sister, salary Rs. 200 per month. (2) Two Nurses, Rs 180 per month. Free quarters—Applications to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Bengal Nagpur Railway House, Garden Reach, Calcutta. 3313

WANTED—An EXPERIENCED MOTOR LAUNCH DRIVER for service in the Persian Gulf. Pay Rs. 75 per mensem, with free rations. Apply in person with testimonials to the Staff Officer, R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay. 5863

ACCOMPLISHED BRAHMO SAMAJIST LADY, highly qualified, seeks early engagement as companion or governess in Indian family. English, Hindi, music and fancy work. Good references given and exchanged. For terms, qualifications, etc. Apply to Box No. 231, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5864

WANTED a young Englishman with a knowledge of Fire and Marine work to join a progressive European firm. Moderate salary will be given with commission on profits.
Apply with testimonials and state salary expected to Box No. 229, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5353

GOOD SENIOR READERS REQUIRED for permanent and temporary establishment of the Government Central Branch Press, Simla. Only experienced senior readers need apply with copies of testimonials stating salary expected to—
C. T. LETTON,
Superintendent,
Government Central Branch Press,
3311 Simla.

KIRKEE ARSENAL.—Wanted immediately applications for registration of names of Candidates for employment as temporary Clerks on Rs. 35 each p.m. Only thoroughly experienced men need apply stating age, previous experience with copies of certificates to—
The ASST. DIR. of ORDCE. STORES,
5th and 6th Divisions, KIRKEE.
5868

WANTED a SANITARY INSPECTOR on Rs. 50—2—100 and free use of a cycle. The post is pensionable. Preference will be given to an applicant holding a Sanitary Inspector's certificate or one possessing the qualifications of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon. Applications stating age with copies of testimonials must reach the Undersigned on or before the 15th April. 1915.
H. N. RAY,
Chief Executive Officer,
Municipal Committee, Nagpur.
Nagpur, 17th March, 1915. 3312

FOR SALE.

MEHTA AUCTIONEER, reputed for profitable sales of landed properties. 5685

FOR SALE.—Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to dispose off their furniture in lot will find it to their advantage to apply to Box No. 2, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 5612

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR LIBRARIES.—About 1,500 volumes consisting of Historical, Biographical and Classical works, Poems, Novels, etc., etc., and including the following:—
Popular Encyclopaedia, 14 Vols.
Ogilvie's Imperial Dictionary, 4 Vols.
Times' History of the Boer War, 8 Vols.
Kaye's and Malleson's Indian Mutiny, 6 Vols.
Times' Dictionary of Names, 1 Vol.
Many of the books are as good as new and in perfect condition., Apply in the first instance to Box No. 227, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5848

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One LIGHT RUBBER TYRED ENGLISH VICTORIA, recently done up. Also black English leather harness for waler horse. Rs. 500 for both. Apply S. J. SARJANT, Parel Hill, Parel. 5847

TO BE LET.

TO LET—Stable accommodation with syces quarters near GRAHAM & Company Apply to J. B. MISTRY, care of Central Bank, Alice Building, Fort, Bombay. 3310

TO LET—From 16th March. A terrace Room with Bathroom E. L. & F. Apply to Box No. 512 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3049

MAHABLESHWAR by First Class Motor Cars from POONA in three hours. Lowest Charges. Apply MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 5691

TO LET.—Two FURNISHED BUNGALOWS. Ideal situation outside the woods, Lanoulie. For rent and particulars apply to Mrs. BREWIN, 5, Cross Road, Wanowrie, Poona. 3310

LARGE ROOM for two chums or married couple or Single Room for a gentle man, both with electric lights, fans, all latest conveniences, including private bath, etc., in Wellington Lines, near Band Stand. with first class table board and all home comforts, is offered at moderate rates. Apply to Mrs. NIXON, ARTHUR HOUSE. 3381

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO FURNITURE MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE (MADE TO ORDER) BY BRESLAU, DEVJI CANJI AND OTHERS; RICH GLASSWARE, CROCKERY-WARE, AND PLATED-WARE, ETC.

On MONDAY, the 29th March, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at No. 2, "Khatao Mansions" opposite the Band-Stand, very valuable and specially made to order household and office teak and mahogany wood furniture, consisting of dining table, dining chairs, dinner waggon, meat-safe, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs lined with plush and silk tapestry, mirror door single and double door almirahs, dressing chest of drawers, revolving top office table, glass door, and revolving book-cases, hatstands, clothes and gown hanging presses, mirror back hatstands, Chesterfield sofa, easy and rocking chairs, chiffendale, Louis and fret-work cabinets, marble top centre tables, fancy teapoys, writing and dressing tables, teakwood and blackwood, single and double cots, iron and brass bedsteads, drawing room screens, verandah benches, clothes baskets, table ornaments, table, hanging and hall lamps, flower vases, bronze clock, rich glass ware, crockery ware and plated ware and aluminium pots, etc.

The property of C. H. Bell, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE CONSISTING OF SILK, WOOLLEN AND COTTON PIECE-GOODS, HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, BRACES, HEART PINS AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK IN SEPARATE LOTS.

Under instructions from the Executors of the Will of the late Mr. Haji Esmail Haji Joosab Ahmedabadi, who are closing the business of the said deceased, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 27th March, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), in the shop in Chuckla Street, near Jackeria Musjid, the following stock-in-trade consisting of:—

Black and various coloured alpacas of current qualities, dress goods of various new designs, Cashmeres, sun proof coatings, Edward cloth, water-proof Cashmeres, assorted tussores for summer season, zephyrs, striped and shirt flannels, silk shirtings, French canvas crepe zephyrs, stout double twills, silk viyella, plain mercerize, muslins of various qualities, white woollen serge, woollen striped serge, pure silk shirting, cotton cashmere, cotton checks, cotton tweeds, silk, cotton and woollen vestings, silk pauplin for summer season, Italia calicoes, silk satins, cotton and silk handkerchiefs, undershirts, woollen and cotton socks, collars, buttons, back-buttons, ready-made shirts, woollen sweaters, leather bags, heart pins, sleeve links, muffiers, ribbons, &c.

N.B.—The above goods are packed in sound cases and are also assorted into separate lots and will be disposed off in lots to suit buyer and special attention is drawn to the outside agents, &c.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th March, 1915.

Did you ever have a headache that simply wouldn't stop? Tried everything with no result? But not Stearns' Headache Cure. Try it next time. C. 10

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RICH FURNITURE OF DEWJEE CANJEE & JOHN ROBERTS OF F. E. HOLLIS ESQ., OF MESSRS. LIPTON CO., AT KHATAW BHAVAN, OPPOSITE COLABA STATION (NEAR WODEHOUSE BRIDGE) ON MONDAY THE 29TH INSTANT AT 2.30 P. M. (S. T.).

Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by public Auction on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at the above place all the household artistic furniture by John Robert and Dewjee Canjee consisting of sliding dining table for 12 men, dining chairs, bevelled mirror, sideboard, dumbwaiter and dinnerwaggon, meatsafe, drawing-room, cabinets, cottage piano by Carrol & Otto made specially for Indian climate corners, chesterfield sofas and chairs, cane furniture, piano, partition screens, teapoys, centre tables, palmstands, low and easy chairs, carpets, single and double brass and iron bedsteads, dressing chest of drawers, bed-room sofas, dressing and washing and writing tables, single and double glass and panel door almiras, vehrandaseats, rich glass crockery and platedware, etc., etc.

The property of F. E. Hollis Esq., of Messrs. Lipton & Co.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view from Saturday.

N. B.—The above articles are all by Dewjee Canjee and John Roberts and made specially to order.

WEEKLY SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms,, No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, the following:—

Furniture such as marble tables, tiled teapoys, reclining, bed-room sofas, jardineers English rocking chairs, hatstands, wall pegs and wall brackets clothes screens, dining table and chairs, music stools, phonographs, and records, easels, baba cots, rocking cots etc.

Property of the concerned:—1 lot electric goods such as lamps, fans, accumulators, switches etc.
1 lot assorted Lady's hats.
1 billiard table slab.
By order of the office concerned:—
1 lot assorted gas fittings.
1 lot framesticks for framing pictures.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE FURNITURE OF MAJOR H. P. BROWNE OF THE 5TH GURKHA RIFLES, AT NO. 7, QUEEN'S ROAD, ON WEDNESDAY, THE 31ST INSTANT, AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).

Messrs. MEHTA and CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Bungalow No. 7, Queen's Road, Marine Lines, the rich and artistic teak and blackwood furniture by John Roberts, Dewjee Canjee, Wimbridge and others, consisting of sliding dining table for 12 men, dining chairs, dumbwaiters, dinnerwaggons, sideboards, meatsafes, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and chairs, rich drawing room cabinets of chinese design, and corners, rich Persian carpets, photograph lenses by Ross, Hathontwaite and Wood, Lerebours, &c., drawing room suite of sofas and chairs lined rich velvet, English door curtains, silver cabinet, Jardineer stands, easy and low chairs, silk folding screens, Chinese and Singapore cane furniture with cushions, Octagon centre table, tiled teapoys and tables, writing tables, single and double iron bedsteads, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, verandah seats, and benches, single and double door, almirahs, bed-room sofas, English sofa and chairs, hatstands, China matting, rich glass and crockeryware, and platedware by Meppin and Webb, Alkington and others and garden implements, garden water tanks, etc., etc.

The property of Major H. P. Browne of the 5th Gurkha Rifles.

Catalogues will be published and the goods will be on view four days before the sale.

The property of another gentleman.

1 canoe shape English built rubber-tyred victoria.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th March, 1915.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

SALE OF FURNITURE ETC. OF THE SABOO PALACE ON SATURDAY, THE 10th PROXIMO, AT 2 p.m.

URGENT NOTICE.

The sale of furniture etc of the Saboo Palace which was to take place on SUNDAY the 28th instant, is further ADJOURNED to SATURDAY, the 10th proximo.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 26th March, 1915.

WANTED.

WANTED—ACTIVE AGENTS for the AMRITSAR NATIONAL INSURANCE (AND BKG.) CO., LD., throughout the island and presidency of Bombay. Good prospects and other emoluments. For particulars apply to the undermentioned:—

Note—The Company's schemes are best to suit the purse and convenience of all class of people. Persons intending to get their lives insured or to make provision for the education and marriage of their children need apply sharp to:—

K. ANANT RAM & BROS.,
Chief Agents,
17-19, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271.

A Remarkable Detective Feature.

Full of Sensations and Thrills that will hold all Spellbound.

THE CLUE OF THE BROKEN FINGER.

4000 Feet—In Three Parts.

The most thrilling and exciting detective drama imaginable. One that will keep the eyes of the audience rivetted on the screen from start to finish.

NOT A SUCCESSION OF THRILLS,
BUT ONE LONG THRILL.

The mystery is not unravelled till the last few feet appear on the screen.

Our Special War Picture

WITH A SKIRMISHING PARTY IN FLANDERS.

A most sensational picture depicting actual fighting scenes.

3 Shows Nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.
PRIZE SHOWS—SATURDAY AND SUNDAY—5-30 to 6-45.

PALACE OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE

INSTANTANEOUS SUCCESS OF OUR GALA VAUDEVILLE DE LUXE PROGRAMME.

ONLY FOR TO-NIGHT
At 6-30 & 10 p.m.
MISS MAY SHERRARD
MISS NORAH MOORE
LITTLE MONA
Our Exclusive Drama in 2 Parts.

THE GOLDEN HEART

ALSO OUR LATEST WAR GAZETTE
AND OUR LOCAL TOPICAL FEATURES
TO-MORROW 6-30
at the GAIETY
TO-MORROW At 10 P. M.
at EDWARDES THEATRE
ANOTHER GALA NIGHT
ANOTHER PROGRAMME DE LUXE
For the first time in Bombay
Special Starring Engagement of

THE WORLD'S TRIO

Direct from Rickard's Australian circuit.
THE GREATEST MUSICAL ACT ON EARTH

MARTINETTE & GROSSI
MARTINETTE & GROSSI
THE MUSICAL MARVELS

Introducing their original Novelties and surprises
SEE THE HARMONIOUS BY-CYCLE
SEE THE MUSICAL SKELETON
SEE THE BELL-TONED PALM

An entertainment novel in its character, ingenious in its conception, at once unique and marvellous

MDLE. MORET
MDLE. MORET

A BEAUTIFUL SINGER AND CHARMING ENTERTAINER
THIS NOT ALL!!!
AT TOMORROW'S GALA PERFORMANCE
MISS SHERRARD
Will Sing several Topical Songs
From her vast repertoire
A galaxy of talent noted for originality, novelty and comicalities
A combination of MUSIC, MIRTH AND MERRIMENT.

The above is a programme so full and so varied in its character, the like of which has never before been attempted on any stage in the East.

"To be seen, to be appreciated"
BOOK YOUR SEAT NOW AT S. ROSE & Co.
FOR TO-MORROWS PROGRAMME DE LUXE
At 6-30. at the Gaiety: Edwardes 10 p.m.
TO-NIGHT both at 6-30. & 10 at the Gaiety.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH

Charni Road.
To-Night.

We have the pleasure of announcing the greatest of all the great Films ever shown by us

A QUEEN'S LOVE

FEATURING
MLLE. ROBINNE AND M. ALEXANDRI
MAGNIFICENT COLOURED DRAMA
IN 3 REELS
TIMES AND PRICES AS USUAL.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL
Friday, 26th March.
The Rink Hall to be used for the
BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES DANCE
There will be no Night Session from 9-30 to 11-30

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS
AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE.
LOCATION NEAR CHARNI ROAD STATION.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
AMATEUR RIDING CONTEST

A Handsome Trophy will be presented to the competitor making the best attempt at standing on his feet on the Pad aided by the mechanic.
(Limited to six entries.)

AGAIN TO-NIGHT! AGAIN TO-NIGHT!
OUR SECOND
GRAND CHANGE
OF PROGRAMME
SOUVENIR PERFORMANCES
SATURDAY AFTERNOON MARCH 27
When a Handsome Pony will be given away amongst the children.
Children Half price at Matinees only.
SATURDAY NIGHT MARCH 27
A Handsome Bicycle to be given away.
SUNDAY AFTERNOON MARCH 28
Two Handsome Watches given away amongst the children.
Matinees Commence at 4 p. m.
SUNDAY NIGHT MARCH 28
GRAND BENEFIT PERFORMANCE
In Aid of the Massina Hospital Fund.
Booking at the Circus and at Jam-i-Jamshed Office daily for this Performance only.
N.B.—Free List entirely suspended (Press excepted) on this occasion.
Booking at the Circus Tent daily from 9 to 12 a.m. and 4 to 6 p.m.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Our Menagerie is open daily for a small charge.
W. HARMSTON, Proprietor
R. ALTON & W. SYMONS, Agents.

THE ALEXANDRA GIRLS' INSTITUTION
PERFORMANCE.
Under the distinguished Patronage of
Their Excellencies Lord & Lady WILLINGDON
The Pupils of the Alexandra Girls' Institution will give
A GRAND VARIETY PERFORMANCE
In aid of the WOMEN'S BRANCH
BOMBAY WAR RELIEF FUND
AT THE
EMPIRE THEATRE
Bastion Road, Fort,
On Friday, the 26th March 1915
at 5-15 p. m. (S. T.)

The Programme will consist of National Anthems of the Allies., a cantata in costumes, Action Songs, Musical Drill, Guzarati Play, Recitations, Garbe, Tableaux
&c. &c.
Plan and Reserved Tickets at
Messrs S. ROSE & Co.
Stalls, Reserved Seats at Rs. 4 & Rs. 3
Dress Circle do .. ,, 3 & Rs. 2
Rest of the House at Re. 1 & 8 annas
No Half Prices.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.
SHARE, STOCK EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved security.
Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY." Bombay

Do not try to endure that nerve-racking cough. Zymole Trokeys will stop it and remove the irritation. They dispel hoarseness and strengthen the throat. 7

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 25.

Maloja	Bradshaw	London March 6
Peter Jebsen	Nicevejan	Calcutta
Sardar	Ookerji	Busreh March 13

DEPARTURES.

March 25

Sildra	Bryn	Calcutta
Ormara	McLean	Moulmein
Dwarka	Maples	Basra.
Baron Fairlie	Macdonald	Calcutta.
Caboto	Pilligrini	Calcutta.
Barpeta	Minnet	P. Gulf.
Maloja	Bradshaw	Australia.

S. S. Sardar:—The steamer Sardar, 1,239 tons, Captain K. Ookerji, arrived here yesterday from Busreh, which port she left on the 13th instant, with a general cargo and thirteen deck passengers.

S. S. Peter Jebsen:—The steamer Peter Jebsen, 2,274 tons, Captain Nieevejan, arrived here yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal on board.

S. S. Maloja:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Maloja, Captain H. S. Bradshaw, with the English Mails of the 6th instant arrived here at about 11-30 a.m. yesterday from London and intermediate ports, with about 353 passengers. Only a few passengers landed in Bombay and the rest sailed for Australia and the intermediate ports, in the afternoon by the same steamer.

S. S. Barpeta:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Barpeta, 1,634 tons, Captain Minnett, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 951 tons, Captain C. R. King, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Thursday, March 25th, 1915.

C. & R. Taigabi	H. Kass	A. M. Jeewanjee
D. & E Ikoma Maru	Fakunga	N. Y. Kaisha
H. Bahrein	Boewet	T. M. & Co
N. Hidalgo	Harbord	J. Finlay & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadur	Ahmed	B. S. N. & Co
Mahanadi	Ismail	
Netravati	Abubakar	
Ponant	Suleman	
Satrunji	Hoosein	

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Atagasan Maru	Kawamura	N. Y. Kaisha
8 Dalsai Mara	Pama	T. M. & Co
5 Zayan	Weeks	P. Gulf S. N. Co
6 Rotenfels	Taylor	W. & A. G. & Co
7 Hokkai Maru	Suzaka	N. Y. Kaisha
9 Scindia	Andrew	W. & A. G. & Co.
15 Barpeta	Minnet	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Culna	Davis	M. M. & Co
3 Caboto	Pelligrini	M. Italiana
Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. Co

HARBOUR WHARF.

15 Dwarka	Maples	M. M. & Co
20 Rojas	Gray	T. M. & Co
21 Jeddah	Tenel	T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baron Fairlie	Macdonald	W. & A. G. & Co
Cooeyanna	Shillinghaw	M. M. & Co
Dumra	Hobday	B. I. S. N. Co
Gaika	McIntyre	J. M. & Co
Kowelt	Wilson	T. M. & Co
Peter Jebsen	Nicevejan	
Sitara	Bryn	Bombay & Co
Sardar	Ookerji	
Ujain	Abbot	M. & Co

EXPORTS.

March 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia (s) 200 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.; 2 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 89 bales wool, The Bombay Co.; 115 bales wool, E. Mohomed; 55 bales cottonfly, R. H. Bamji and Co.; 1 bale cotton waste, J. Finlay and Co.; 100 cwts. ajwan seed, Ralli Brothers; 15 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 63 bales wool, E. Dossa and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia (s) 4 cwts groundnuts, R. B. Currumsey Damjee; 495 cwts. mustard seed, R. Jivandas and Co.; 2 pots rosa oil, Volkart Brothers.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Scindia (s) 45 bales goatskins, C. J. Mathews and Co.; 290 cwts. casein, J. Rockfeller and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Scindia (s) 380 cwts. casein, J. Rockfeller and Co.; 2 pots rosa oil, M. Jafferbhoy; 7 bales woollen druggets, J. Rapedins; 864 cwts. casein, K. D. Barker; 64 cwts. cashew nuts, B. Nazir and Co.

Arabia (s) 6 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Scindia (s) 7 bales woollen druggets, F. Buesser; 56 cwts. fishmaws, R. Dhunjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia (s) 3 bales cowhides, P. C. Boyce and Sons; 45 cases bristles, J. A. Begbie and Co.; 2,000 cwts. cotton seed oil cake, The Indian Cotton Oil Co.; 100 cwts. ajwan seed, Ralli Brothers; 22 bales sheep and goat skins, 14 bales cowhides, R. M. Kooka; 3 bales sheep skins, H. A. Oomer and Sons; 5 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR VALLETTA.

Arabia (s) 15 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.

FOR HULL.

Rotenfels (s) 4,004 cwts. myrabolums, P. Mathoradas and Co.

Hidalgo (s) 145 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 1,000 cwts. castor seed, Sanday and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Hidalgo (s) 250 tons manganese ore, J. Finlay and Co.

FOR BURGEN.

Hidalgo (s) 100 bales hemp, H. Govindjee.

FOR GENOA.

Taiyabi (s) 700 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 1,460 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 570 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Yayani (s) 852 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.; 440 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

Taiyabi (s) 500 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate, Ltd.

FOR MOJI.

Ikoma Maru (s) 1,400 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Atagosan Maru (s) 850 cwts. cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Ikoma Maru (s) 1,900 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 230 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Atagosan Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, T. Nishinatsu and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 2,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.; 775 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Ikoma Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Ikoma Maru (s) 900 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Atagosan Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, H. Megji and Co.; 277 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 1,830 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Ikoma Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Hokkai Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

Feel like giving up, worried, despondent, can't eat. Try Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract, increase your appetite, restore your health, restore the lost energy and be yourself. B—5

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 25.

Rainfall has been confined to north-east India, Cherapunji recording three inches, Narayamganj one and half, Jessore one and Mymensingh three quarters. Temperature is much higher than usual in Baluchistan and Indus Valley.

Forecast:—No great change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 25th March 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—No telegram has been received from Multan. Skies are lightly clouded in the north Punjab and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the extreme north and normal or in excess over the rest of the division. Temperature is in excess in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in upper Sind and at Kotah and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature has risen and is now nearly normal in east Rajputana but continues in excess both during the day and at night in upper Sind and at Jodhpur. It is in excess during the day at Bikaner and at night in lower Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is generally damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect at Veraval and Surat but in excess elsewhere; night temperature is generally above normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature has risen and is now generally in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

General Remarks.—No rainfall has been reported. Conditions are becoming more settled in northern India.

Isolated thunderstorms are possible in the south-east Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 24th of March, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of prec. 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of prec. 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Prec. 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	72.5	62.2	87	0.42		—0.94
Do. (24th)	71.1	60.8	97	0.42		0.92
Jask	87.7	74.1	64	0.40		—8.57
Muskat	..	..	..	..		..
Do. (24th)	88.6	79.6	52	3.17		—0.39
PUNJAB—						
Multan	87.5	57.3	53	9.67		1.89
Rawalpindi	92.1	61.2	68	4.94		1.77
Lahore	92.2	58.1	62	3.87		..
Hissar	87.7	59.1	72	4.73		—0.54
Ambala	86.0	63.2	69	10.59		7.78
Delhi	..	..	..	..		..
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	90.9	65.9	64	7.73		6.16
Mainpuri	92.2	62.4	67	4.55		2.44
Jhansi	97.6	65.8	38	3.32		1.58
Cawnpore	93.4	63.3	57	3.05		1.07
Allahabad	97.8	67.6	56	4.35		2.25
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	105.1	75.6	59	0.91		—0.18
Karachi	82.6	75.0	74	1.09		—0.34
Ajmer	95.4	65.6	49	3.62		2.34
Jaipore	95.4	66.9	41	3.20		1.76
Kotah	99.6	70.0	44	5.93		5.07
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	101.2	71.4	66	1.34		0.89
Dwarka	84.3	75.7	86	1.46		0.78
Veraval	83.4	75.1	84	1.25		0.79
Rajkot	101.4	65.7	74	0.43		—0.06
Bhavnagar Para	102.0	72.6	87	0.18		—0.38
Surat	88.3	75.3	73	0.79		0.45
Ahmedabad	101.6	73.6	71	0.33		—0.06
Deesa	102.3	71.4	63	0.96		0.45
Neemuch	99.1	64.9	59	4.32		3.52
Indore	99.4	71.3	63	2.18		1.22
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	97.2	68.3	42	3.52		0.98
Saugor	96.6	71.4	28	3.44		1.22
Moshangabad	97.5	72.4	35	4.89		3.18
Khandwa	101.3	76.2	48	3.11		1.27
Akola	101.8	76.2	43	4.67		3.08
Amroati	100.8	72.8	41	4.11		3.13
Nagpur	99.7	72.7	39	5.57		3.12
Chanda	101.5	73.0	43	5.44		2.84
Raipur	100.9	75.1	36	2.51		0.41
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.1	76.0	82	1.17		0.53
Ratnagiri	86.9	74.3	76	0.54		—0.17
Mormugao	84.5	75.6	78	1.58		0.39
Karwar	87.9	72.2	83	5.70		3.77
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	103.7	67.4	42	4.62		3.75
Ahmednagar	99.4	63.7	32	2.81		1.43
Poona	95.2	63.3	43	0.65		—0.49
Sholapur	100.3	70.7	35	6.67		4.99
Bijapur	92.4	69.1	28	5.76		4.30
Belgaum	95.4	64.7	23	4.93		2.79
Aurangabad	99.1	69.0	39	4.27		2.97
Nizamabad (Indur).	101.1	72.2	42	4.33		2.53
Hyderabad	97.9	72.2	64	4.31		2.19
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	89.9	78.4	65	3.61		0.20
Calicut	90.8	79.9	83	9.34		2.46
Cochin	91.0	79.7	79	20.61		9.62
Colombo	89.4	76.4	94	26.82		—0.21
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	94.4	74.3	79	5.66		—1.21
Bellary	102.7	78.2	53	4.21		1.75
Cuddapah	103.5	79.9	71	0.37		4.53
Madras	94.0	75.0	83	24.94		4.50
Bangalore	93.2	71.0	51	3.53		—0.63
Coimbatore	99.7	72.4	66	7.52		1.92
Trichinopoly	101.6	75.7	74	7.08		—2.13
Negapatam	89.1	78.9	79	22.07		—7.41

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	High Water. Bombay Mean Time.	High Water. Depth on Still.	Low Water. Month.	Low Water. Bombay Mean Time.	Low Water. Depth on Still.
	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.
TH.	25	m 4 21	23 1	25	m 0 42	22 6
		7 25a	24 5		11 28	19 5
F.	26	m 6 37	23 0	26	m 2 15	21 7
		8 40a	25 3		1 21a	19 4
S.	27	m 8 17	22 11	27	m 2 58	20 5
		9 20a	26 3		2 28a	18 5
SU.	28	m 9 18	25 3	28	m 3 33	19 2
		9 55a	27 3		3 19a	17 7
M.	29	m 10 6	26 8	29	m 4 5	17 9
		10 29a	28 1		4 3a	16 11
TU.	30	m 10 49	28 0	30	m 4 56	16 4
		11 3a	28 8		4 43a	16 5
W	31	m 11 31	29 1	31	m 5 8	15 2
		11 38a	29 0		5 29a	16 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Mar.	Sunrise	Sunset
„ 25 (Thursday)	„ 6h. 39m.	„ 6h. 51m
„ 26 (Friday)	„ 6h. 39m.	„ 6h. 51m
„ 27 (Saturday)	„ 6h. 38m.	„ 6h. 51m
„ 28 (Sunday)	„ 6h. 37m.	„ 6h. 52m
„ 29 (Monday)	„ 6h. 36m.	„ 6h. 52m
„ 30 (Tuesday)	„ 6h. 35m.	„ 6h. 52m
„ 31 (Wednesday)	„ 6h. 34m.	„ 6h. 52m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—New Moon 1915, March 16th 1h. 12.3m. a.m.; First quarter 24th, 4h. 18.0 a.m.; Last quarter 1915 April 7th, 1h. 4.24m. a.m.; New Moon 14th, 5h. 5 7m. p.m.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

(*Thursday March* 25.)

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. F. Hudson, I.C.S., to act as Political Agent, Surat, vice Mr. F. G. Pratt, I.C.S.

The Political Resident, Aden, has with the approval of the Governor in Council, appointed temporarily, with effect from the 11th March, 1915, Captain P. Fitz G. Norbury as his Political Aide-de-Camp in addition to his own duties as Officer Commanding Aden Troop.

Mr. C. N. James, Political Officer in charge His Highness the ex-King Thebaw, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from 1st April, 1915, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Governor in Council is pleased to create, under Article 78 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations, a temporary appointment of Joint Second Class, Fifth Grade, Subordinate Judge on Rs. 150 per mensem, for a period of six months from the 1st April 1915, and to appoint Mr. Govind Vithalrao Jadhav to hold it, and to do duty as Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge at Ratnagiri, pending further orders.

Mr. Madhavlal Jhaverilal Yajnik to be First Class Third Grade, Subordinate Judge vice Mr. Krishnaji Narayan Bhide retiring; but to continue to do duty as Assistant Judge, Ahmedabad.

Mr. A. C. Wild, I.C.S., to be Third Grade Judge from the 29th April, to the 27th May 1915.

Saiyad Fakhruddin Abubaker El Edrus to be City Magistrate, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. Edalji Behramshah Hodivala retiring.

Mr. Ramchandra Trimbak Kirtane, on promotion to the Second Grade of First Class Subordinate Judges, to be First Class Subordinate Judge at Ahmednagar vice Mr. Krishnaji Raghunath Natu.

Mr. Krishnaji Raghunath Natu, on relief to be Second Class Subordinate Judge at Panvel, displacing Mr. Kondo Mahadev Kumthekar.

Mr. Ramchandra Trimbak Kirtane, First Class Subordinate Judge at Ahmednagar, to inspect and supervise, subject to the control of the District Judge, the proceedings of all Subordinate Judges under Chapters II. IV and VI of the said Act and of all Village Munsiffs in the Poona District.

Mr. Subbaji Sheshgir Phadnis to be First Class Subordinate Judge at Bijapur vice Mr. Krishnaji Narayan Bhide retiring.

Mr. Jivanrao Hanmantrav Betigeri, on return from leave, to act as Joint First Class Subordinate Judge at Dhulia.

Mr. Vajeram Manibhai Mehta to be First Class, First Grade, Subordinate Judge, vice Mr. Mohanrai Dolatrai appointed Small Causes Court Judge at Surat.

Mr. Ranchandra Trimbak Kirtane to be First Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judge.

Mr. Manchubhai Narsidas Choksi, on return from leave, to resume his appointment of Joint First Class Subordinate Judge at Ahmedabad.

Mr. Karsandas Jayasingbhai Desai, on relief, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge at Dholka, displacing Mr. Vaman Vinayak Gadkari.

Mr. V. K. Kogekar is appointed, with effect from 25th December, 1914, to be substantive *pro tem.* Divisional Inspector of Agriculture, Central Division, vice Mr. P. C. Patil appointed substantive *pro tem.* Extra Deputy Director of Agriculture, Konkan.

Mr. H. M. Kirkwood, on reversion, to be Assistant Collector of Excise, Belgaum, Dharwar and Kanara (above-ghat) District.

Mr. S. L. Ajrekar, Assistant Professor of Mycology, Agricultural College, Poona, is allowed privilege leave for one month and eighteen days with effect from 12th April, 1915.

Mr. B. M. Bayly, I.C.S., on relief from Censor duty, to be Assistant Collector, Thana.

Mr. H. F. Knight, I.C.S., on relief, to be Assistant Collector, Nasik.

Mr. C. H. Blathwayt, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Larkana vice Mr. W. F. Hudson, I.C.S.

Mr. W. F. Hudson, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Surat vice Mr. F. G. Pratt, I.C.S.

Mrs. E. N. Judd, Lady Superintendent, Training College for Women, Hyderabad, is granted leave for two months under Article 288A of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 4th March, 1915.

Miss D. A. Sethna to act as Lady Superintendent, Training College for Women Hyderabad, Sind, during the absence on leave of Mrs. E. N. Judd, or pending further orders.

The period of he probationary appointment of Mr. A. W. Lester as Superintendent of Lonavla has been extended up to the 31st May, 1915.

Mr. R. M. Maxwell, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, Bijapur.

Under the provisions of section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, license to solemnize marriages is hereby granted to the following officer of the Religious Society known as "The Salvation Army":—Mr. William Hancock.

The Reverend J. L. C. Dart on return from leave to be Supernumerary Chaplain at St. Thomas Cathedral as a temporary measure.

The following gentlemen have been appointed members of the Board of Trustees for the Port of Karachi for a term of two years from 1st April:—Major W. E. R. Dickson, General Staff Officer, Karachi Brigade; Mr. F. S. Punnett; Mr. Gidumal Lakhraj and Mr. D. B. Traver.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 25th March, 1915, was 30.165 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the anerold no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correction the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 24th March, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr ..	29.903 Inches.
Temperature of Air ..	80.8 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	75.4 „
Dew Point ..	73.3 „
Relative humidity of Air ..	0.788 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10) ..	1.6 „
Maximum temperature of Air ..	87.1 „
Minimum do. do. ..	74.8 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ..	SSW,SE, W,WNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight ..	92 miles

A sweet breath is a sign of a sound stomach. Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative, sweetens the breath, because it regulates the bowels and improves digestion. D 12

CITY CIVIL COURT FOR CALCUTTA.

SUGGESTION ACCEPTED BY CORPORATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 25.

At Wednesday's meeting Calcutta Corporation adopted the suggestions made by a special committee regarding the proposed establishment of a City Civil Court in Calcutta. The Committee made the following suggestions regarding the reform of the Original Side of the High Court:—(a) audience of Vakils and Solicitors on the original side; (b) engagement of Attorney to be optional; (c) abolition of the existing scale of fees.

Failing the above reform the committees recommended the establishment of a City Civil Court on following lines:—(a) pecuniary jurisdiction limited to Rs. 10,000; (b) court fees regulated under the Court Fees Act and costs assessed as in mofusil courts; (c) judges to be recruited from Barristers, Vakils and Solicitors of not less than ten years' standing or experienced members of the Judicial Service.

BOMBAY AUDITORS' CERTIFICATES.

AN AMENDED RULE.

The following notification appears in the Bombay Government Gazette:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 144 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, (VII of 1913), the Governor in Council is pleased to amend the Bombay Auditors Certificates Rules, 1914, as follows:—

To rule 9 of the said rules, the following note shall be added, namely:—

In the case of those applicants whose practical experience in audit of accounts of companies falls short of the qualifying period, but who, prior to undertaking actual audit work, have undergone a training under a chartered or recognised accountant or in a commercial school of standing, or have spent time in obtaining a diploma from an institution of accountants although such institution may not be among the recognised bodies, this period of training should not be disregarded but should be taken into account in reckoning the qualifying period of five years for the grant of temporary restricted certificates.

ALEXANDRA INSTITUTION.

WAR FUND CONCERT.

We call attention to the performance at 5-15 p.m. to-day at the Empire Theatre by the pupils of the Alexandra Institution in aid of the War Relief Fund. The programme, promises well. Between the two parts of it there will be an interesting interlude, when the several prize-winners who have so laudably given their well-won prizes, to the amount of over Rs. 450, towards the Relief Fund, will be presented with illuminated certificates, by Lady Heaton. This certificate is very well and appropriately designed, with a medallion photograph of the Institution building, and contains the winner's name, and the name and value of the prize, and will make a very interesting souvenir of an historic occasion. Under the able direction and coaching of Miss Manockjee Cursetjee, the Lady Superintendent, Mrs. Stewart and her many assistants have been indefatigable in getting up this performance, and credit is due to them for the thought, labour, care and goodwill bestowed by them on it.

JUDGE'S 15 MISTAKES.

Before the United Wards Club, at the Cannon-street Hotel during mail week, Judge Rentoul gave an address on "Fourteen Mistakes in Life." He explained that it was the result of an experience he had on one occasion when he was called upon to lecture before a little club. Expecting but a small audience he just jotted down the fourteen errors that people often made. He spoke as an expert because he had committed every one of them. When he appeared before the small audience, he also found a number of reporters, with the result that his remarks were reported in the London newspapers, in fact, throughout the world, for he had received journals from America, India, Australia, and New Zealand, and even from Germany (laughter).

One of the saddest mistakes was to set up our own standard of right and wrong and judge others by it. Many people got the idea that they were perfectly right, or were like the old Scotsman during the disruption who prayed "God grant that we may be right, for Thou knowest we are determined not to give in" (laughter). In dealing with the mistake of expecting uniformity of opinion in this world, Judge Rentoul confessed that when he began his political career it was as a Conservative—"on account of a rector's daughter in Ireland" (laughter).

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	Per tin.	Per doz.
1-lb. tins	Rs. 0-12	Rs. 8-8
½ „ „	„ 0- 8	„ 4-8
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"MOCHA" COFFEE

1-lb. tins	Rs. 1- 2	Rs. 12-0
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No. 2	„ „ „ 1-0	„ 9-0
No. 3	„ „ „ 0-12	„ 8-0

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CENTURY WASHING

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COMMERCIAL.

MARKET REPORTS.

THE MARCH SETTLEMENT.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Mar. 25.

Of recent years, each successive March 25th as it comes round, brings more and more into strong relief the necessity of the Bombay Cotton Trades Association disassociating itself from the annual gamble in Good Broach cotton which was determined at Colaba yesterday. We do not suggest that the Association encourages the procedure, but by lending its services as the arbiter in fixing the rate upon which the speculative differences are paid or received, it imparts an air of business respectability to mere wagering transactions, which is not justifiable. Apart from the questionable morality of the practice, there is no valid reason for the Association supporting a movement in any way, which, by employing one of our most important trade staples as the substantive pretext for a mad gamble, demoralises and upsets the legitimate cotton market to a very serious extent. Those of our local cotton traders and brokers who affect and enjoy this particular form of speculative excitement, might with advantage be persuaded to substitute cocoa nuts for Good Broach, and hie away once a year to the shades of the toddy trees in [illegible] where the opposing factions could celebrate the absorbing process of effecting the "settlement" at an annual picnic, when the Police Commissioner might be invited to settle the rate. It appears to us there is not a shred of justification for a continuance of the practice at Colaba of the Cotton Trades Association having anything to do with fixing the rate, when it has no alternative than to base its dictum on a fictitious and impossible esimate, the result of a speculative faction fight, having no bearing on the market proper from the consumer or exporter's point of view The Association, presumably, is constituted for the purpose of affording its protective influence to the economic side of the cotton industry, and this cannot be done to the fullest advantage, if a situation like the March settlement obtrudes itself by the market being pulled and rigged about to the extent of ten or twenty rupees a candy solely for the purpose gratifying the speculative instincts of a small coterie of hardy, reckless gamblers. The proper venue for their operations is the *sutta* bazaar, where, so long as the law permits it, they can play pitch and toss with go'd, silver, opium, cocoa-nuts, marbles, or even cotton if they like, to their hearts' content, but that it should be permissible to carry on a game of this kind to such a demoralising extent, as to make rates wholly unquotable for ordinary trade purposes, is a most undesirable impasse to arrive at. We regret to say that we can give no reliable indication of the pulse of the bona fide market by submitting quotations. Good Broach may be Rs. 195 or it may be Rs. 215: We believe the "settlement" was effected at Rs. 210, and that is all the information we can give. Government have adopted a commendable and effective policy to preclude the possibility of speculators playing general "skittles" with the wheat market to the prejudice of the country, and if cotton were made subject to a similar protective influence, it might not prove amiss

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, March 24th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..		10,000
,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		1,500
,, Sales of East Indian ..		
,, Imports		Nil.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—		
Mid. Americans		5.38
Egyptian F. G. F.		5.70
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time)	May ..	9.26
,, ,,	July ..	9.54
New York Official noon call	May ..	9.27
,, ,,	July ..	9.55
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	May ..	8.90
,, ,,	July ..	9.15

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 24th.

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
May-June.	5.25	5.29
June-July.	5.33	5.34
July-Aug.	5.37	5.41
Aug.-Sept.	..	..
Sept.-Oct.	..	..
Oct. Nov.	5.50	5.54
Nov.-Dec.	..	..
Dec.-Jan.	..	..
Jan.-Feb.	5.59	5.62

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

LIVERPOOL

	M.J.	J.A.	O.N.	J.F.16	M.A.16
23rd Mch Close	5.25	5.37	5.50	5.53	5.65
24th Mch. Open	5.28	5.41	5.54	5.63	5.69
24th Mch. Close	5.29½	5.42	5.54	5.62½	5.68½
	pl. 4½	pl. 5	pl. 4	pl. 3½	pl. 3½

EGYPTIAN

	May.	July.	Nov.	Jan.
Close	7.80	7.97	8 35	8.48
Open	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	7.85	8.02	8.41	8.54
	pl. 5	pl. 5	pl. 6	pl. 5

NEW YORK

	May,	July	Oct,	Jan.
	9.08	9.29	9.73	10.00
	9.18	9.49	9.80	10.07
	9.26	..	9.85	10.12
	9.35	..	9.96	..

NEW ORLEANS.

	May.	July
	8.61	9.08
	8.87	9.13
	..	..
	..	..

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

New York, March 24th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	37,000
,, Exports to Great Britain ..	23,000
Futures at New York May	9.35
Previous closing price	9.18
Futures at New York July	9.64
Previous closing price	9.49
Spot Cotton at New York	9.30
Previous price	9.15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	8.50
Previous price	8.50
Futures at New Orleans May	9.01
Previous price	8.87
Futures at New Orleans July	9.27
Previous price	9.13
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7 7/8
Demand Bills	4.78.65
Silver Commercial Bars . ..	50 3/8

MONEY MARKET.

London, March 24th.

Bar Silver Spot	23 13/16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August 1914.	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about.	£300,000
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. ..	2 5/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	2 7/8
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4 1/8
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ..	4 3/4
Interest day to day loans	1 1/8
,, 7 day market loans . ..	1 3/8

The sum of £90,000 has been earmarked for Argentina.

COUNCIL BILLS

London, March 24th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 60,00,000

Rs. 1,30,000 were allotted to Calcutta	}	Rs.
Rs. 15 000 ,, ,, Bombay	}	3,80,000
Rs. 2,35,000 ,, ,, Madras	}	

Tenders on Calcutta } at 1/33/12
,, Bombay }

Min. Rate Received Calcutta } Full
,, ,, Bombay }

Telegraphic Transfers—Immediate.

Rs.12,96,000 were allotted to Calcutta	}	Rs
Rs. 1,00,000 ,, ,, Bombay	}	1603000
Rs. 3,00,000 ,, ,, Madras	}	

Tenders on Calcutta } at 1/ 31/32.
,, Bombay }

(Min. Rate) Received Calcutta } 80% { above that rate in full.
,, ,, Bombay }

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale .. Rs. 63,03,000

Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 40,00,000

Transfers on Bombay Rs. 2,50,000 @ par.

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.

Telegraphic Transfers—Deferred.

Rs.19,06,000were allotted to Calcutta	}	Rs.
Rs. 10,00,000 ,, ,, to Bombay	}	4014000
Rs. 11,08,000 ,, ,, to Madras	}	

Tenders on Calcutta } at 1/15/16
,, Bombay }

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, March 23rd.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, June	15/10½
July-September	14/10½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay & Karachi, June	16
July-September	15
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta, June	17/10½
July-September	16/10½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, June	18
July-September	17

London, March 24th

WHEAT.

SOUTH AMERICAN

Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs.	6[illegible]
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. nominal.	

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Nominal.
Indian Wheats, Nominal.

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-ship sellers March-April.	54/6
Calcutta Linseed Paid April-May.	53

LINSEED.

Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) March-April Paid.	49

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) March. Hull	£7 16 3

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£68
Copper Braziers	£85½
Yellow Metal	8½
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	14/5 to 14/10

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal nominally	30
Selected Copper	76½

JAVA SUGAR

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta June	15 10½
July-September	14/10 1/2
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. June.	16
July-September.	15
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June	17/10½
July-September.	16/10 1/2
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. June.	18
July-September	17

RUBBER

Para Rubber	2/5
Ceylon Rubber	2/3½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Messrs. PATEL BROTHERS' MIDDAY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 25th.

Growths	Fine	F. G.	Good.	Delivery
M. G. Broach ..	203	..	..	25-4 15
H. G. Bengals (Ry. terms)	205	..	..	25-5-15
H. G. Rajputana (Ry. terms)	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms)	148	..	..	Do.
,, ,, ,, ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab (Ry. terms) ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandesh ..	150	138	..	Do.
M. G. Khandwa Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	126	..	..	Do.
M. G. Nagpore ..	184	..	..	,,
M G Yeotmal ..	175	..	..	,,
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	171	..	..	,,
M. G. Oomrawatee (description) ..	166	..	..	,,
M. G. Akola, Khgm. Fair staple ..	162	..	..	,,
M. G. ,, ..	154	..	..	25-5-15
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	204	A/May 15
H. G. Westerns ..	..	..	191	,,
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	197	,,
M. G. Miraj ..	..	..	212	,,
M. G. Compta ..	..	..	212	,,
H. G. Bnagalkote ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapore ..	..	..	..	..

ARRIVALS.

March, 24th.

	Bales
Khandeish	1,606
Central India	755
Barsi & Nagpur	740
Berar	1,346
Central Provinces	509
Dhollera	389
Broach	4,011
Compta & Dharwar	964
Westerns	545
Bengal & N. W. Provinces	1,877
Sind	815
Total	13,361
Total for 6 days	84,153
,, to date since 1st Sept. 1914..	1,382,506
,, same time last season	1,382,403

ARRIVALS OF COTTON PRODUCE AND PRINCIPAL FOOD GRAINS IN BOMBAY.

	Day's Total.	6 Days'	Since 1st Sept. 1914	Same period last year.
	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.
Cotton	13,361	84,153	1,142,850	1,437,922
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat	5,181	31,614	552,469	619,676
Linseed	4,824	27,621	146,066	585,221
Rape, Rai, Mustard-Seed	3,477	11,915	88,684	153,653
Gingelly seed	1,424	7,711	135,802	743,828
Poppyseed	..	591	1,018	4,499
Groundnuts	2,072	15,070	325,831	570,819
Castorseed	5,757	27,214	316,791	552,144
Rice	3,287	174,550	1,237,980	1,325,560
Myrabolams	1,071	10 882	172,917	276,650
Cottonseed	2,039	14 050	895,998	2,050,072
Mowrasseed	..	165	13,400	9,306
Gram	1,476	8,036	85,342	154,584
Jowari	15,094	67,650	448,577	447,847
Barley	90	359	7,506	12395,
Maize	29	363	2,551	957

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 25.

The Share Market yesterday was extremely dull with business passing on quite on retail scale both in the coal and jute mill sections. The only branch at all active was the tea share department and in this trade is limited by the scarcity of scrip offering. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Baraboni 10-12; Matigara 0-8, 0.10; South Govindpur 6-10, 6-12.

Jute:—Barnagore 72-8, 72; Clive(ord) 56-8, 57; Fort William (ord) 56-8; Kankinarrah (ord) 217-6. 218, 219, 220; Kinnison (ord) 282, 283; Northbrook (ord) 12-12.

Tea:—Bishnauth 25-8; East India 83; Rajnagar 110; Tukvar 245.

Miscellaneous:—Barnagore Jute (debs) 105-8; Howrah Cotton (ord) 134; Carew and Co., 79, 80; Dunbar Cotton (pref) 43; Fort William Jute (deb) 101-8, 102; India General (ord) 142.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 92.

THE CALL OF THE EMPIRE.

A GURKHA'S SACRIFICE.

The following letter from a British officer at the front has been published by the "Daily Telegraph":—

The other day I was riding out to do a reconnaissance when I met a sight which will remain in my mind for many a long day. It was just a plain hearse, with a tiny coffin on it followed by about twenty Gurkhas. A Gurkha had died in hospital of his wounds. The great big Union Jack was much too big, so its folds were lovingly tucked round the coffin—so symbolical of a mother's arms folded round the son who had defended her honour. He had given all he had to give, not money or riches, but just that life which God had given him for his own advantage. What is more, if one stops to think of the little hut tucked far away in the Himalayas, the little children and his wife—what a sacrifice!

It made me just tremble with emotion, and when one thinks that perhaps "natives" do not come up to our men's standard, and one is inclined to carp at them, one dishonours those who have died, and are dying every day, for the Sirkar's rights and honour. They took the little man's body and buried it in the Christian churchyard, according to their own rites, the curé making no objection. Thus side by side, French, English, Belgian, Gurkha Mahomedan, Sikh, and Dogra go to their everlasting rest.

WARSHIPS FROM SWAZILAND.

A curious official type of humour irradiates a proclamation recently issued by the High Commissioner for British South Africa, Lord Buxton, prohibiting the export of certain articles from Rhodesia, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Swaziland to certain foreign ports.

The articles specified in the list include warships, aeroplanes, airships, balloons, and aircraft of all kinds and their component parts, vessels, craft, and boats of all kinds, floating docks and parts of docks!

All three countries named are far inland, without even a river harbour between them. There are a few canoes and a motor boat or two on the Zambesi, but neither Bechuanaland nor Swaziland possesses a stream large enough to float even these craft. In the circumstances the prohibition of exports of warships and floating docks seems somewhat superfluous, and one could search all these countries with a fine comb without discovering any aircraft bigger than a schoolboy's kite.

HINDU UNIVERSITY BILL.

THE HON. MR. SETALVAD'S SPEECH.

The following is the text of the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad's speech on the Hindu University Bill in the Imperial Council:—

Your Excellency,—I fear I am one of those who entertain in common with my Hon. friend Mr. Ghaznavi apprehensions as regards the wisdom of founding sectarian universities. And I confess the eloquent words that have fallen from my honourable friend Mr. Bannerjea have not removed those apprehensions. Your Excellency, when the shortcomings of the present Universities are animadverted upon, I am afraid one great merit and one chief achievement of these universities is not sufficiently realised. Connected as I have been with the University of Bombay for many years, I venture to say that the service rendered by the present system which throws together young men of all creeds, Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis in educational institutions, has been immense in the way of unifying and bringing about a better understanding between the various communities. And what is true of the Bombay University, I feel is equally true of the Calcutta and Madras universities and also of the Allahabad University. Holding these views and feeling that a sectarian university might destroy that unifying influence which the present universities are exercising, I for one would have welcomed a Bill which, instead of proposing to establish a Hindu University or Moslem University had proposed to established an All-Indian University for Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis and all other communities. When I say this I am not unmindful of the fact that the Bill provides that students of all classes and creeds would be admitted into the University. But when you have a Hindu University established and you have a Mahomedan University established side by side, the natural result is bound to be that Hindu students would flock to the Hindu University and Mahomedan students would flock to the Mahomedan University. That being so, I still entertain apprehensions of the danger of having two sectarian universities of this character and all the eloquent words that have fallen from the Hon. Mr. Bannerjea have not dispelled those apprehensions from my mind. However, these are the views I hold and there are other people who hold the same views, but if the Hindu and Mahomedan communities as a whole want sectarian universities, no useful purpose would, I am afraid, be served by, at this stage, running counter to their desire.

COMPULSORY RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

But if that is to be, I hope and trust that those responsible for this University and legislation will not carry sectarian divisions too far. For instance, the Bill provides that the Court in future shall consist only of Hindus; an exception is made in the case of the present Court to effect the inclusion of Mrs. Besant therein. I do not see why that restriction should be laid down for the future. If Hindus want to include in the Court in the future Mahomedans, or Parsis, or Europeans to co-operate with them, there is no reason why liberty should not be given to them to do so and why they should be deprived of their choice if they desire to make such a choice. Further, I for one do not view with any favour the introduction of compulsory Hindu religious education in the University; those want it may certainly have that provided for them, but I do think that it will not be desirable to compel students to take religious education even if they do not desire it. Speaking of the present Universities, I was very pleased to hear the hon. mover say that they have served and are serving a very useful purpose, for we in Bombay, during the administration that preceded the present one, were always told in season and out of season that the University had been a failure and that it served no useful purpose and that the sooner it was reformed root and branch the better. I was therefore very glad to hear the Hon. Sir Harcourt Butler say that so far the present Universities have exercised a good influence and they have done useful work.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

Your Excellency, I do hope that when the Bill goes to the Select Committee the various matters to which I have referred will be considered; whether it is desirable to make the Court exclusive, whether it should consist only of Hindus in the future and whether Hindu religious education should be made compulsory. Then, there is the question of Government control. Under section 19 of the Bill very wide powers are given to Government. It runs as follows:—

"19 (1) If at any time the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that special reasons exist which make the removal of any member of the teaching staff desirable in the interests of the University, or that as a special measure the appointment of certain examiner or examiners to report to him is desirable to maintain the standard of University examinations, or that the scale of staff of the University is inadequate or that in any other respect the affairs of the University are not managed in the furtherance of the objects and purposes of the University or in accordance with this Act and statutes and regulations," he may take various steps. These are very wide powers of interference in numerous details as regards the working of the University. No doubt, I recognise what the Hon. mover has said that virtually the whole administration is left mostly to non-officials, but I am afaid the control which is embodied in section 19 is of a very far-reaching character. I do hope that when the Bill is considered in Select Committee, attention will be given to that section. Then the Hon. mover referred to the question of the Matriculation. This is a question on which exists a sharp difference of opinion. I trust that when the Bill goes to the Select Committee that matter also will have proper consideration. As I have said I share the apprehensions which I spoke of about the institution of sectarian Universities. But I am afraid if both the communities desire legislation of this character, it may be fruitless to run counter at this stage to their wishes. I can only conclude wih the hope that my apprehensions will not be realised and that ultimately good will come out of the present project.

PROBLEMS OF THE PARSIS.

FIFTH ZOROASTRIAN CONFERENCE.

The Fifth Sessions of the Zoroastrian Conference commenced its sittings, yesterday afternoon, in the Novelty Theatre. There was a very large attendance of delegates, members and visitors.

Mr. Kaikobad Cawasji Dinshah Adenwalla, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in welcoming the delegates and members, made a brief speech, in the course of which he referred to the agitation against this body in consequence of the *Navjot* ceremony performed by Sirdar Dastur Kaikobad Adarbad in Rangoon on this very day last year and said the whole controversy could have been carried on with greater dignity, toleration and balance. He did not desire to discuss this question but he wished to make it absolutely clear that like all other similar bodies this Conference had also a definite policy, which was declared from the public platform over and over again. It was not a debating society nor a body to give rise to controversial questions and thus raise a storm in the community. Its objects were to take steps for the betterment and progress of the Parsi community and to make practical suggestions for the same. It, however, did not bind its members to give up their independence as private citizens who were at perfect liberty to express their personal views in the public outside this body.

Replying to critics who said they had done nothing practical or useful so far, he said that this Conference was of very recent origin and no one could expect it to perform wonders. They had to continue their agitation patiently and perseveringly as other sister communities were doing and they were sure of success. He once again, declared that this body had kept its doors open to all and it invited all the members of the community to come there and join in its deliberations. He appealed to those who had remained aloof to cast away personal prejudices and personal aimosities and to join in this movement for the welfare of the whole community.

He concluded his address by offering the delegates and members a warm welcome.

On the motion of Mr. H. A. Wadia seconded by Sirdar Dastur Kaikobad Adarbad Dastur, Dr. M. N. Dhalla, high priest of the Parsis in Sind, the Punjab and Baluchistan, was elected President, amidst applause.

Dr. Dhalla then delivered his presidential address.

PRESIDENTS SPEECH.

In the course of a long *ex tempore* speech lasting for more than an hour and a half, he said that the nineteenth century had brought about a complete change in the religious point of view amongst the Parsis; whereas in earlier ages the main function of religion was to guide the destiny of the soul after it had completed its brief existence on this earth, the present generation believed that the one function for which the priesthood exists amongst the community was to promote the moral and spiritual welfare of its members and to enable each man or woman perform his or her ordinary duties in life in a truly religious spirit. The most unfortunate thing for the Parsi community was that whereas the educated generation of the present day demanded a class of educated priests, well-versed in the history and traditions of their own religion and competent to respond to the responsible functions of their noble calling, the present day priests, who actually minister to the spiritual needs of the community, believed that they completely acquitted themselves of their duty if they knew and performed in a proper manner the rites and ceremonies which constituted the essence of religion in the eyes of earlier generations.

Amongst the many remedies that he suggested for this anamolous state of affairs, he mentioned the desirability of securing the co-operation of the trustees and managers of some of the leading Fire-Temples in and outside Bombay. If, he said, these trustees and managers in consultation with the head priests of the Fire-Temples could arrange that the post of head-priests of their respective Fire-Temples should be kept open for learned and cultured priests, who might show themselves fully equipped for their noble calling by their culture and character, and if adequate arrangement was made for the remuneration of the present occupants of these posts, something might he said to have been done for solving this problem. The managers of the *Madressas* might also be approached to revise the methods of teaching, which were at present prevalent, to bring these methods into closer conformity with the aims and hopes of the founders of these *Madressas* and to transform these institutions into seminaries for the training of the spiritual leaders of the Parsi community.

RELIGIOUS RESEARCHES.

Alluding next to the desirability of encouraging researches in the religious history and antiquities of the ancient Persians, the Dastur made a strong appeal to the philanthropic instincts of wealthy Parsis. He instanced the generosity of Mr. Ratan Tata whose liberal grants to the Government of India led to discoveries at Patliputra. He advocated the establishment of scholarships and prizes for Parsi scholars, who might distinguish themselves by original research work in the history and religion of their community. He also advocated the organisation of a fund which might be utilised for sending a mission to Persia for archaelogical investigations, supervised by European or American savants, but manned largely by Parsi scholars.

The Dastur wound up by a reference to the smallness of the Parsi community in India. There were he said, only ninety thousand Parsis in a country which counted its population by millions. He warned the audience of the danger of leading an isolated and self-seeking existence at a time when there were distinct signs of all the hetergenous communities of India blending together in the evolution of a common nationality. He asked them if they wished to preserve their existence as a community to leave aside their selfish indifference and to take their humble share in the work of national regeneration. He finally exhorted them not to live upon the glories of the past but to win for themselves a new heritage for the future by a life of strenuous work and sacrifice in the present in accordance with the noble precepts of their religion

The Conference their adjourned until to-morrow afternoon.

PROF. GEDDES ON TOWN PLANNING.

CHEAP TRAM SERVICE ADVOCATED.

Professor Geddes delivered a lecture yesterday at the Town Hall, Bombay, on "Town Planning—Surburban Expansion."

The lecturer said the problem of extension was directly connected with that of communications and he insisted strongly upon the necessity of having a cheap tramway service. He instanced Glasgow where the tramway service had been peculiarly democratised and cheapened with the result that it had become the most profitable tramway system in the world. In reply to the criticism that Indian labourers and cultivators could not afford even a small fare for travel by the tramway he cited the case of the city of Mexico which had its tramways not only through the city but had them running out six, eight or twelve miles to villages and this service had become a substantially paying one, the money coming from the pockets not of the suburban but of the peasant population.

The lecturer next discussed the planning of suburbs in detail and said the condition of success therein depended not upon providing many roads for few houses but on having as few roads as was conveniently possible. He cited examples to show how great economy as regarded roads could be effected upon the commonplace and customary design of the type, lately dominant in England before the Town Planning and Garden Village movement and now being introduced in India after it had become already obsolete in England. He cited a case of a small Irish suburb in which roads had been reduced by one-half, thus not only saving Rs. 1,25,000 but adding acres of ground to gardens, play-grounds, and avenues. Similarly in an Indian suburb eight miles of roads had been reduced to four with the result that gardens and play-grounds had been largely extended. The lecturer exhibited a third plan for a town of this Presidency, as the most prodigally wasteful in its proportion of roads which he had ever met with in his entire experience. The proposition was thus reached that while no town council dare at present dream of entering upon the old magnificent scale of expenditure on temples, tanks or palaces, every such Municipality had really wasted more by bad planning than they would have spent for all these. Hence, he said, the urgency of the training for engineers, their employers and critics in Town Planning was amply justified.

GARNETT-ORME WILL CASE.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 25.

Mr. Justice Tudball and Mr. Justice Pigott delivered judgment in the Garnett-Orme Will Case and dismissed the appeal of Miss Mount-Stephen. Mr. Justice Pigott in the course of his judgment remarked: "I am quite satisfied that the execution of this will in favour of the appellant was caused by fraud. I have examined the evidence and am satisfied that the learned District Judge has in substance appreciated that evidence very correctly. If anything, he seems to me on certain points to have understood the case against the appellant. On the view which I take of facts, the finding that the will was caused by fraud is fully justified. It is merely that the appellant obtained an extraordinary domination over the mind of the testatrix but that she did this by practising fraud. She deceived the testatrix into the belief that she possessed strange powers of looking into the future, which she could exercise to the benefit of anyone whom she desired to help. She deceived her into the belief that she could be of incalculable service to the testatrix by acting as a channel of communication between her and the disembodied spirit. She practised deceit by representing the wishes of this disembodied spirit in such a manner as to influence Miss Garnett-Orme's conduct in the directions desired by her. From every point of view the proved facts justify the inference that the execution of this will was caused by fraud. I would unhesitatingly dismiss these appeals.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

MORE ARRESTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 25.

In connection with the Lahore Conspiracy Case now under investigation, it is understood that Kedar Nath and Dewan Chand were arrested in Lahore City on Tuesday night. It is stated that the accused will be put up early next month probably for trial by a Commissioner under the Public Safety Act.

TAGORE LAW LECTURER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 25.

The Senate of the Calcutta University at its meeting on Saturday will consider a recommendation of the Faculty of Law, that Dr. Harold Dexter Hazeltine, Reader in English Law at Cambridge be appointed the Tagore Law Lecturer for 1915 and that the subject of his lectures be the "Growth of the English Law when transplanted."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps Annual Ball, Elysium Skating Rink, Cruickshank Road, 8-30 p.m.

Bombay High Court Sessions, 10-30 a.m.

Alexandra Girls' Institution, Performance in aid of the Women's Branch of the War Fund, Empire Theatre, 5-15 p.m.

Professor Geddes' lecture on "Problem of Bombay" Town Hall, 6-30 p.m.

Gaiety Palace of Varieties: at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Grand variety programme.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27.

Zoroastrian Conference, Excelsior Theatre, 3 p.m.

Bombay Medical Union, Annual General Meeting, Readymoney House, 7-15 p.m.

Special Gala Night and programme De Luxe Gaiety 6-30 and Edwardes Theatre 10 p.m.

SUNDAY, MARCH 28.

Zoroastrian Conference, Excelsior Theatre, 11-30 a.m.

MONDAY, MARCH, 29.

Bombay University Senate Meeting, 5-45 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament commences.

Professor Geddes' Lecture on "Problems of Bombay," Town Hall, 6-30 p.m.

Gymkhana Tennis Tournament, Doubles' Handicap commences.

TUESDAY, MARCH 30.

Lord and Lady Willingdon arrive at Grant Road station from Delhi at 8 a.m.

Dufferin Fund Meeting, Secretariat, 12-30 a.m.

Lady Willingdon opens "Vanita Vishram" building, Sandhurst Road, 4-45 p.m.

Bombay Improvement Trust Board Meeting.

Lord Willingdon opens Sanitary Institute building, Princess Street, 5-30 p.m.

Professor Geddes' Lecture on "Problems of Citizenship," Town Hall, 6-30 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

WEDNESDAY, March 31.

Municipal Corporation's Standing Committee Meeting.

Royal Alfred Sailors' Home Society, Annual General Meeting, 6-15 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road 7,8-45, and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Paladium, Kalbadevi, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Harmston's Circus near Charni Road Station, 9-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGES.

WHITE—SMITH—At Barla, Aligarh, U.P., on the 20th March, 1915, by the Rev. T. Law, Leslie Stuart White, I.C.S., of Barla, U.P., youngest son of Robert White, Esq., and Mrs. White, of 66, Belsize Park Garden, N.W., London, to Dulcie Marian, younger daughter of the late Herbert J. Smith and Mrs. Smith of Barla, Aligarn, U.P.

THOMPSON—WATTT—On 18th March, at the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Benares, by the Rev. C. Phillips Cape and J. H. Allen, Leslie Muir, second son of the late W. Thompson and Mrs. Thompson, of Malvern, Victoria, Australia, to Grace Elizabeth Foster, eldest daughter of W. A. F. and Mrs. Waitt, of Elmie Street, Auburn, Victoria, Australia.

DEATHS.

HAWKINS—At Guy's Hospital, London, on the 20th February, 1915, of peritonitis, Clare Mildred, the dearly loved daughter of William Hawkins, Registrar, Education Department, Punjab.

HOGAN—Killed in action on the 12th March, 1915, in France, Robert G. Roche Hogan, Sec.-Lieut., 2nd Batt., Royal Berkshire Regiment, aged 22. Dearly loved and only son of Capt. and Mrs. W. Hogan, Muzaffaragar, U.P.

MOOR—At the Albert Victor Hospital, Lahore, on the 19h March, 1915, Irene Mabelle, the dearly loved and only daughter of Marie and William Moor, aged 22 years.

MORAN—At her son's residence, Ambalia Cantt., on the 14th March, Margaret (Grannie), relict of Martin Moran, R.F.A., aged 75 years 11 months. Deeply regretted. "Thy will be done."

BAND AT THE STATION HOSPITAL COLABA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry., Volunteers, will play, this evening, a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 5 p.m., for the entertainment of he wounded officers and men.

THE NEXT MAIL.

The P. and O. Company's S. S. Kashgar with the homeward mails of the 20th instant arrived at Aden at 10 a.m., on Thursday the 25th March, 1915.

The P. and O. Company's S. S. Kaiser-I-Hind with the outward mails of the 13th instant passed Suez at 11 a.m., yesterday.

BYE-PATHS IN SCIENCE.

At the Sassoon Mechanic's Institute last evening Dr. Harold Mann delivered a popular lecture on the subject of "Bye-paths in Science."

DHUNJEEBHOY EDALJEE ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated in the hospital during the month of February was 527 of which there were 34 males 221 females, and 272 children.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

The first sessions of the Students' Brotherhood will be closed during the months of April and May and will re-open its second sessions in the 3rd week of June 1915. On Sunday the 27th instant the Senior and Junior Classes of the Brotherhood will not meet but the adjourned General Meeting will be held on that day at the Head Quarters of the Brotherhood at 9 a.m. to dispose of the remaining business.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Chana Shivdas, a bill-collector has reported to the police the theft of cash and ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 638 from a cupboard in his room on the first floor of a house in Chakla Street.

Haji Syed Mahomed, a commission agent, has also reported that someone removed his "bundi", which was hanging on a nail near a window of his house in Memonwada, and which contained a gold watch and other articles of the collective value of Rs. 315.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE GAIETY PALACE.

Following a succession of new reviews and pantomimes, a variety programme was put on for the gala show at the Gaiety Palace, last night.

Little Mona sang several new chorus songs. Nora Moore gave one or two new numbers; and May Sherrard also tried to sing new songs. The result was that the audience did not enter into the spirit of the show as they would have done had the artistes' been content to sing one new song each, and repeat old ones which had stood the test of time and had always proved winners. May Sherrard, for instance, sang four songs, and not one of them "went," Little Mona's chorus hardly raised a single voice in the chorus, and Nora Moore's numbers, apart from one of her songs, "When it's Moonlight in Old Japan" which was exceedingly pretty and was prettily sung and illustrated, also fell flat. The craze for newness, unless the new has something to recommend it which beats the old, was proved last night at the Gaiety to be an absolute fallacy. The artistes who played last night can do, and have done, better with "stuff"—to use a stage term—that people know, than with new songs which have nothing to recommend them but the fact that they are new!

The pictures were quite good, and the new "Gazette" was most interesting.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

There were only two games played yesterday and neither was closely contested.

England owed Lock no less than 40 in each game but quite outclassed him. The latter served an extraordinary number of faults and thus gave away a deal of his start. In the first set he led as far as 4—3, but in the second he did not win a game, England often beating him with his service.

Jessop had an easy time of it with Walmsley giving him a small start. The latter only managed to win one game in each set, and on this shewing the former appears to be well in the handicap.

Results:—

"A" CLASS SINGLES.

R. D. England,—40, beat Capt. J. Loch, Scr.; 6—4, 6—0.

McCormack W. O. from Mearns.

"B" CLASS SINGLES.

J. W. Jessop, pl. 3/6, beat D. C. Walmsley, pl. 15; 6—1, 6—1.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

Ward v. Burge.

Bunbury v. Rose.

Capt. Spence v. Borisson.

CONDER TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The following are the results of the games played last evening in the Conder Tennis Tournament on the Y. M. C. A. courts:—

N. Ferdoonji Naoroji and J. Wadia beat H. D. Gimi and J. D. Antia, 6—4, 6—4. 6—4, 6—4.

Karve and S. B. Modi beat V. N. Chandravarkar and V. N. Chirvante, 6—2, 6—4.

The following games in the semi-final round are down for decision this evening:—V. V. Badhkamker and R. E. Wagle v. N. Ferdoonji Naoroji and J. Wadia.

Karve and Modi S. B. v. H. P. Kapadia and M .F. Cama.

GANG OF OUTLAWS ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 25.

On the 20th instant, writes a Ferozepur correspondent, a gang of Ukhel outlaws who seem to have been responsible for many thefts of arms, etc., were arrested at Sialkot near Tollinton Park by Sub-Inspectors Sardar Sundar Singh and Balbir Singh of the City Police Station.

A vernacular paper reports a dacoity at Gidarpind railway station, District Ludhiana, the dacoits attacking the station master's house and looting his property.

CARGO OF THE BRAUNFELS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Mar. 25.

The cargo of the S.S. Braunfels, an enemy vessel, is still lying in the sugar shed at Keamari and wharfage and storage fees up to 15th March, 1915 will amount to Rs. 5,840. As part of the cargo is of a perishable nature and as the authorities have given no indication of what is to be done with the cargo or how long it is to be in the sugar shed the Karachi Port Trust have passed the following resolution:—The goods to be sold by public auction after due notice has been given of the Board's intention under section 50 of the Karachi Port Trust Act and special notice to the Marshal of the Prize Court.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.

The English Mail steamer Maloja arrived in harbour yesterday with the mails of March 6th, and nearly 300 passengers, the majority of whom are bound for the Straits, China or Australia. The following passengers were booked to Bombay or Karachi:—

Mr. Murphy; Mr. R. Arthur; Miss Levi; Mr. W. S. Talbot; Mr. G. Bender; Mr. G. A. Gibson; Mr. Lang; Mr. H. S. Staley; Mr. W. G. Stoker; Mr. W. F. Milne; Miss Lawsley; Mr. C. F. Thomas; Mr. C. C. F. Bastgate; Mr. R. Jackson; Miss F. O. Smith; Mrs. L. Warrington and child; Mr. H. Duly; Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Mellor; Mr. A. A. Fulton; Mr. J. Schulman; Miss Ricketts; Miss Offer; Mr. D. Smith; Mrs. R. S. Newling; Mr. and Mrs. C. Muir; Mr. G. Mather; Mr. J. McGill; Mr. W. S. Deane.

The death occurred on Wednesday night at Coonoor, of Mr. Frank M. Groves of Mavohalla Estate, Kotagiri, aged 64 years, from heart failure. The deceased was an old resident and a well-known planter of the Nilgiris.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

FINAL BUDGET DEBATE.

SIR W. MEYER ON INDIA'S RESPONSE TO THE EMPIRE.

There was a general discussion on the Budget at yesterday's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council. In the words of the Finance Member, it was an occasion when everyone spoke what was nearest to his heart.

The action of the House of Lords in accepting Lord MacDonell's motion with regard to the U. P. Executive Council, was vigorously condemned.

All the non-official speakers expressed a hope that his Excellency the Viceroy's term of office would be extended for a further period, at least till the termination of the war.

Sir William Meyer replying to Mr. Abbott, who said that India had not done enough during the war, said that India had contributed what was more precious than silver and gold. She had given 200,000 trained soldiers. Apart from that India had supplied munitions of war. He added that India's contribution in men and munition had been the chief material in determining the present phase of the war and he could not bear anyone say that India's contribution was inferior to that of any other part of his Majesty's Empire.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 25.

The last meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning. His Excellency the Viceroy presided. There was a fair attendance of visitors.

After interpellations, discussion on the Budget (1915-16) was taken up.

Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis was the first speaker. He said that the due expenditure of £6,700,000 required for the cost of Indian troops was certainly far more than at first estimated but they had no reason to grumble at the excess of expenditure. The whole expenditure was nothing compared to what even the neutral countries had had to incur in strengthening their armies and navies in view of the contingencies. Had India been an independent Empire and not formed an unit of the British Empire then extraordinary expenditure would have been enormous at a grave crisis like the present. It was a fortunate circumstance that India's connection with the greatest Empire of the world ensured her safety from foreign aggression and internal peace at a minimum of cost. Sir Gangadhar then referred to India's contribution to the war both in the matter of men and money and stated that it would be ungenerous not to acknowledge that Indians in their own way were rendering to the Empire at that crisis as great and as loyal service as was practicable with their limited means and limited opportunities.

OVERSEA EMIGRATION.

Further, Sir Gangadhar alluded to the question of oversea emigration and said the matter had an important bearing both upon the economic and political situation even in normal times; in a critical time like the present it had a serious aspect. They were all sorry for the Komagata Maru incident but in spite of that unhappy venture and the disgraceful conduct of the emigrants something must be done by the Government to secure a reasonable solution of the problem and it was far better that an attempt at such solution of the problem should be made by them as representatives of the people. However much they might fret their disabilities in the self-governing colonies of the Empire they, unaided by the Government, could not succeed in getting them removed. It was an excellent idea of his Excellency the Viceroy therefore that they should authorise the Government to effect a compromise with the colonies on the basis of complete reciprocity, consonant with the common interests and self-respect of both sides. If they succeeded in getting the most favoured nation treatment they should be satisfied for the present. Personally he had great faith in Imperial preference as a lever which could be used to their advantage in the colonies but all discussions regarding that and kindred subjects of Imperial importance must necessarily be suspended until the war was over. When that happy consummation came, an Imperial Conference of Colonial and Indian representatives should be helpful in evolving a workable scheme of preferential tariffs which would bind us to the colonies with bonds of brotherly love, mutual trust, and mutual interest. In conclusion Sir Gangadhar hoped for a successful termination of the war and expressed deep sorrow at the great toll of death of gallant servants of the Empire and congratulated the Government on its marked change of policy regarding Indian industries and trade.

Sir G. M. Chitnavis in conclusion paid an eloquent tribute to the Viceroy's services and alluded with great sorrow to the approaching termination of his high office.

Raja Jaychand referred to the war and dwelt upon the backwardness of the Punjab in education and sanitation.

Major Blakeway pleaded the sanitary claims of the North-West Frontier Province and urged for a grant from the unallotted reserve. He alluded to the political effect of the Upper Swat Canal.

MR. S. N. BANERJEA.

Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea said that the war had given them an opportunity of displaying their devotion to the Empire which had produced a profound impression upon British public opinion. The angle of vision had been changed and in the words of Sir James Meston a new day was about to dawn on the land, when, Mr. Banerjea hoped, India would be a component part of the Empire in full enjoyment of the rights of that status. Sanitation and education were their watchwords, but this year no Imperial grants had been made for them except some ten lakhs for hostels. Mr. Banerjea hoped that with the return of normal times their activities would be redoubled and expenditure increased to compensate the present loss.

Referring to industries Mr. Banerjea observed the Government must modify its policy and actively participate in the development of industries by suitable financial help or helping them otherwise.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL FOR U. P.

He then referred to the rejection of the proposal for an Executive Council for the United Provinces, which had been recommended by the local Government, and the Government of India, and supported by the unanimous vote of the non-official Indian members of the U. P. Council, who knew more of the better mind of their countrymen than Lord McDonnell who had left India 20 years ago, Lord Curzon who left India ten years ago and Lord Sydenham who knew nothing about the United Provinces. The dominant note of the reform was the association of the people in the inner Councils of the Government, the "Holy of Holies" as he remarked. The rejection of this proposal was most unfortunate at this time, as already it was being asked whether this was the first fruit of that change in the angle of vision which had been promised by a high authority. They were glad that Lord Crewe was resolved to persevere in the matter. He had the whole of India behind him and he hoped that his Lordship would revive the India Council Bill and cause it to be introduced in the House of Commons.

Mr. Banerjea in conclusion referred to the grant of compensation allowance to the members of the Indian Civil Service and higher Police Service and this at a time when it was known as a matter of practical certainty that there would be a deficit in the budget of the current year and a forecast of deficit in the budget of the coming year. The step was ill advised. Why, when every subject of his Majesty was suffering from the pressure of war, these two highly paid services should be singled out for exceptional treatment passed his comprehension. If there was a block in these services there were similar inconveniences in other branches of Public Services. Some of them would have moved a resolution on the subject but did not do so to avert a controversy. He hoped the matter would be reconsidered. He associated himself with Sir G. M. Chitnavis in his tribute to the Viceroy.

Mr. BISHEN NARAYAN DHAR.

Mr. Bishen Narayan Dhar was not quite satisfied with the provision made for education in the Budget but at present he did not wish to make any complaint. He expressed appreciation at what had been done in the matter of education during his Excellency's Government. Dealing further with the subject he said restrictive rules were made in the case of admission but he thought any education was better than none. He urged the claims of Indians to be appointed to higher Public Services and also in the Military Department. He deprecated the idea of having European teachers and professors to teach the Indian students, as it was not likely to help the latter to have Indian ideals and thought that education should be national.

Referring to the proposal of Executive Council in U. P. he expressed the gratitude of the people to Sir James Meston and to the Viceroy for their efforts in this direction. He thought the demand of the United Provinces was rational and regretted the rejection by the House of Lords of the measure, in spite of the just and earnest protest of the Secretary of State. He asked if that was the attitude in time of war when India had shown her loyalty and devotion, what it would be after the war. Mr. Dhar in conclusion urged for the creation of a Governor in Council for the United Provinces.

The Raja of Mahmudabad said in normal times he would have pressed for grants for sanitation and education in the United Provinces. He deplored the action of the House of Lords in repecting the proposal for an Executive Council for his Provinces which had come upon them as a great shock. They were ultra moderates in asking for an Executive Council but the claims of the United Provinces for a Governorship in Council were second to none.

Mr. M. S. Das claimed better treatment for the members of the Indian Christian community.

The Maharajah of Cossimbazar congratulated the Finance Member and referred with gratitude to the grant of ten lakhs to the Calcutta University. The financial position of the Government was never stronger than to-day.

Mr. Marshall Reid speaking generally supported the Budget and said English money could find no better place for investment than in loyal and prosperous India. The possibility of a 4½ crores loan had not been well received in Bombay. Sir William Meyer had spoken of the alternatives which he had in the background. Mr. Reid suggested that the alternative shall be put in the forefront and the loan be put in the background. He hoped that Delhi would not take a long time to become a living city. He dwelt at length on the question of development of industries.

Raja Abu Jaffer spoke of the deep feeling of disappointment caused in the country at the action of the House of Lords in dealing with the Executive Council for the U. P.

Mr. Barua dwelt at length on the needs of his province (Assam), particularly railway expansion to facilitate both trade and passenger traffic.

Mr. Dadabhoy in his speech congratulated Sir William Meyer and observed that with regard to the rupee-loan there was absolutely nothing to be said against the reservation by the Government of complete liberty of action, but submitted that the Government would consider the probable effects of the change in level with the interest upon the existing heavy loans. He did not suggest that a change was unnecessary. On the contrary he was of opinion that if in exceptional condition of market three and a half per cents did not gain in popularity, in a short time the proposed loan must carry higher value of interest to make it attractive to the Indian investing public. He suggested a conference of a few trusted representatives and the Government to discuss this new loan.

He next referred to provincial balances and subsequently dealt with the serious situation created by the unexpected depression in cotton which, he said, had been handled by the Government with promptitude and boldness. He suggested that careful enquiries should be immediately made to ascertain the quantity of unsold cotton in the market and if it appeared that there was still a large stock left the proposed restriction upon cultivation should be enforced and on the other hand all restrictive action on the part of the Government should be abandoned.

POLICE REFORM.

Further Mr. Dadabhoy drew attention to the paramount necessity of increasing expenditure for Police and said that the Provincial Police Service should be placed on the same level as Provincial, Judicial and Executive Services, with the same scale of emoluments and same position; and qualifications of appointment to the department should also be made as high as the others. It was only by large admission of men with highest educational qualifications into the service that it would be effectively improved. Patchwork reform would not do but root and branch reform was needed. Sprinkling of graduates among the large mass of indifferent material could not effect much. He said that it was a matter worthy of notice that experiments so far made in some provinces of appointing a few lawyers to the Police Service as court inspectors appeared to have failed. Most of them, especially in Bengal, had left the service after several years. There must be some reason for their action and he suggested an immediate enquiry to be undertaken into it. He also recommended the bringing of an expert from London to suggest remedy for the existing evils regarding the investigation of cases. In conclusion Mr. Dadabhoy prayed that his Majesty may extend the term of office of the Viceroy at least till the war was over.

The Council adjourned for lunch.

THE NEW LOAN.

On resumption of the Council after lunch the Viceroy presided. The discussion on the Budget was continued.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy referring to the provision in the Budget for a fresh rupee loan said, he approved of the action of the Finance Minister but pointed out the extreme need of floating a loan at a higher rate of interest and said it was indeed possible to countoract the effects of increased rate of interest by regulating conditions and they awaited with anxious interest Sir William Meyer's further pronouncement on the subject. Referring to the character of the new loan he pressed on the attention of the Finance Minister the advisability of issuing in future special 4 per cent railway loans, which he thought were bound to be popular. Regarding curtailment of expenditure he did not condemn the step but submitted that it had caused difficulty in the Provinces where many useful schemes could not be carried out.

The speaker then suggested with a view to help the industrial progress of the provinces that earnest efforts should be made to requisition the services of conciliation boards for settlement of all disputes between different sections of the population. Dealing with the emigration question Sir Fazulbhoy hoped for a satisfactory settlement of the question. He next dealt at length with the inconvenience caused by the existing Procedure relating to the introduction of legislative measures into the Imperial Legislative Council. He said Bills are now introduced without Members knowing about them previously. The result is that no profitable discussion can take place on the first day about their principle. No doubt subsequently on the motion for reference to a select committee members have an opportunity of commenting upon the principle, but it is far more desirable that this debate should precede the introduction of the bill which if found wrong in principle should be thrown out at the first stage. I believe I voice the general desire of the additional members in my plea for the circulation of Bills at least a fortnight previous to their formal introduction in the Council. Government will not lose anything by a change in the procedure.

MOSLEM EDUCATION.

Mr. Ghaznavi in course of his speech dealt with the question of sanitation. He referred to the increasing prevalence of malaria, especially in Bengal, and urged Government to appoint a commission of officials and non-officials in each of the affected areas of the province to enquire into the causes of malaria and to devise further means of arresting mortality from fever which was so much on increase. Mr. Ghaznavi referred to the steadily growing demand for establishment of Pasteur Institutes in each province and said there was a persistent demand from leading associations in Bengal. He suggested that Government of India should invite opinions from the Local Governments on the subject.

He expressed the gratitude of the Mahomedans for the educational policy which has been set out with regard to them but said that in view of the appalling backwardness of the community he would repeat what he said two years ago that the Mussalmans were entitled to a preferential treatment which he was sure no enlightened and broad-minded Hindu would grudge them, for they must remember that the Mussalmans' educational advancement was equally important to Hindu interests. In this connection after referring to the condition in Bengal he said if the existing revenue of the country was insufficient for the purpose the Mussalman community would willingly submit to an additional education tax. Mr. Ghaznavi then at length dealt with the question of temperance and suggested steps to check the spread of drink and drug habits in India. He suggested among other means that the licensing function should be taken away from the revenue authorities and the number of licences should be restricted. In conclusion the speaker suggested an enquiry into the rise in the price of rice. Mr. Ghaznavi also urged the revision of the Arms Act to enable loyal Indians, of social or professional rank or position, to have the use of fire arms. He associated with his friends from the United Provinces in what they said regarding the unwise step of the House of Lords in rejecting the proposal for an Executive Council in the United Provinces. He endorsed every word of what was said by previous speakers regarding his Excellency the Viceroy and warmly eulogised his Excellency's work to promote the cause of both the Hindus and Moslems.

NEED FOR EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.

Mr. Setalvad in the course of his speech said that he was agreeably surprised that the Finance Member could lay down his proposals before the Council without fresh taxation. Referring to education in which the speaker took special interest, he criticised Mr. Sharp's report which was recently placed on the table of the Council. Mr. Setalvad said 'the report was very sad. After criticising the report the speaker said that in matters of education there was great room for progress. It was pointed out in the report that no less than three hundred lakhs were left unspent by the local Governments. He found that Bengal and Bombay were the greatest defaulters. He asked the Government of India to lay down ready made schemes to be carried out from time to time. He urged that new schools should be opened and new grants given.

INDIA'S ASPIRATIONS.

Mr. Setalvad fully associated himself with the observations of Pandit Bishen Narayan Dhar regarding the attitude of India during the present crisis. They wanted to show to the world how united India was to stand by the Empire. This showed how the prophets of evil have been falsified. He agreed that voices of controversies should be hushed. Educated Indians had ever been and would ever continue to be loyal because they had realised that the attainment of their aspirations was only possible under British rule. The highest attainment they hoped for was self-Government within the Empire. Mr. Setalvad hoped that Indians would after the war be given what they were legitimately entitled to get. They did not expect anything as the price for their loyalty, but they only claimed what was due to them in return for the good work they had done.

He alluded to the action of the Lords in rejecting the U. P. Executive Council proposal and expressed pain and regret at that step of the House of Lords and the attitude taken by retired pro-Consuls of this country, particularly Lord Macdonnell. But, Mr. Setalvad continued, Indians had no cause to despair so long as there could come out to India such Viceroys as Lord Minto and Lord Hardinge.

In conclusion Mr. Setalvad hoped that His Excellency's term of office would be extended for a further period, at least till the termination of war.

LOANS FOR AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES.

Mr. Rayaningar in the course of his speech urged for the amendment of the Land Improvement Loans Act under which loans are given to agriculturists with a view to widen its scope and range of objects for which money be advanced. He referred to the attempt of the Madras Government to strain the law to make advances for the support of rural industries and said as a matter of fact it appeared to have been felt by some of the Provincial Governments that the law should be made elastic. It was somewhat curious that provision should have been made for advances for the support of agriculture but not for subsidiary industries without which a reasonable degree of agricultural progress could not be counted upon. India was the only country in the civilised world where subsidiary industries did not receive as much attention as they should and it was that neglect that accounted for the prostration of many good industries. In this connection he instanced the sugar industry, which was one of the most paying concerns in other countries, but not in India. He also suggested that the rate of interest should be reduced from 6½ to 5 per cent. and that would be greatly appreciated by the entire rural population of India. Referring to agricultural education he urged the establishment of more agricultural schools where the technique of the industry must of necessity be imparted through the medium of vernaculars.

Mr. Abbott said that India had responded in a splendid manner during the present crisis, but India's offerings have been not on the same footing as those of the colonies

MR. GOKHALE'S WORK.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya feelingly referred to the loss of Mr. Gokhale and briefly alluded to his great qualities. Mr. Malaviya said Mr. Gokhale was the first servant of India, belonging to an organised band of servants who were devoted to the cause of Indian progress and welfare. He hoped that in the matters in which the late Mr. Gokhale was interested, Government—even though they might not entirely agree—would take a kindly view. The two matters that engaged his (Mr. Gokhale) earnest attention were primary education and the employment of Indians in the higher branches of Government service. As regards primary education Mr. Malaviya hoped that his Excellency would certainly try to improve it; as for higher employment of Indians he hoped that Mr. Gokhale's colleagues would remember him and his views and see whether they could not give effect to his views in some measure.

Discussing the budget the speaker pointed out that the existing taxation has been heavy and quoted Sir James Meston's evidence before the Currency Commission. He urged that the basis of taxation should be readjusted, pointing out that the purchasing power of other countries of food stuffs was greater than that of the people of this country. He suggested that food stuffs should be more available than manufactured articles. Alluding to India's contribution to the war he said it was not me silver and gold, but excellent, fighting Alluding to the action of the Ho Lords with regard to the U. P. E Council he condemned the action MacDonell (and Lord Curzon) about the services of Sir S. P. Sinha Sir Ali Imam and said Lord assertions had no foundation

Speaking about his Excellen ing departure he was no one who a truer Chord of sym Indians than Lord Hardi both for the good of His Majesty would the Indian people to term and he also h

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, March 26, 1915.

THE STATE, THE RAILWAYS AND THE PEOPLE.

Perhaps there is no privilege which is more widely cherished and appreciated by the Legislative Councils of the country, Imperial and Provincial, under the Morley-Minto Reform Act, than the one which enables members to move Resolutions for purpose of a division. It is a privilege of a most valuable character, and we are glad to recognise that it is wisely and discriminately used in the different Legislative Councils and nowhere more sagaciously and effectively than in the Imperial Legislature. Such a Resolution was that on railway management moved on Wednesday last by the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtula. The mover was able to gain his point, though on the face of it, there are indications that the acceptance of the Resolution by Mr. Clarke was prearranged. And so far the victory of Sir Ibrahim is in substance of a pyrrhic character. But we need not trouble ourselves on this point. We shall await with curiosity the Report of the Railway Committee, which the Government has appointed and which Mr. Clarke publicly announced. We join with Sir Ibrahim in his hope that Indian public opinion will be widely invited on the point. For otherwise the Report may be discounted beforehand. Not only should that opinion be widely invited but on the Committee itself Indian opinion should be well represented, for there is a concensus of opinion that the number of Indian grievances on railway management, apart from those arising out of the policy of the Government on railway finance, is legion.

For the purpose of our present comment we may leave alone the financial policy which is of far wider import and significance than mere management. The main point in Sir Ibrahim's argument was the expediency of the Government gradually doing away, as opportunity offered itself, with the system of leasing the great trunk railways owned by the State to private companies. The complaint is that company management of State railways is highly prejudicial to the interests of the Indian population as distinguished from the interests of foreign traders. For one thing the companies are masters of the situation albeit controlled and regulated by the Government. This condition of railway management was foreseen by a far-sighted class of economists long ago, when the first guaranteed Indian railway was purchased by the Government in 1880, and immediately afterwards handed over to the same company on certain terms and conditions for management. That was the East Indian Company, the profits of which are shared in a certain proportion by the Government and the Company. Those conditions and terms were hotly discussed at the time in Parliament and particularly by the late Professor Fawcett, who was most competent to speak on the subject with authority, having made himself thoroughly acquainted with the enormous financial blunders, and the evils which arose therefrom, committed by all the guaranteed railway companies launched from 1848 to 1855, during the period that the Parliamentary Committee, investigated the finances of the Indian Government. The terms on which the management of the E. I. Railway was entrusted after 1880 to the former guaranteed Company were more or less of preponderating advantage to the Company and so far Indian interests were grievously prejudiced. And though it is true that the hot controversy of 1880 has had its effect on the acquisition of the remaining guaranteed companies, it has been patent to the disinterested observers of railway management in India, that the system in vogue is full of defects and vagaries which, in spite of Government control, whether loose or tight, work detrimentally to the material interests of the indigenous population and in favour of the foreign importers and exporters. That is the one great blot on company management. As far as it has to derive a revenue it is grasping, and as each and every guaranteed railway owned by the State and managed by the old guaranteed companies, is more or less free from that healthy competition which prevails in the United Kingdom and elsewhere, it is in a position to screw up monopoly rates. More, the rates are of a differential character on which much has been said and written in Calcutta and Bombay during the last ten years. It is indeed a curious phenomenon how the environments which so thickly surrounded the East Indian Company have been inherited by these railway companies. It is recorded in the ponderous tomes on East Indian affairs as investigated by successive Parliamentary Committees, how that monopolist created monopolies by diverse barriers for its own advantage in its import and export trade, and how it was able by its monopoly system to kill Indian export trade and crush indigenous industries. And the same environments are to be discerned in this company management of State-owned railways. They are virtually masters of the situation. They have no competitors. If there is competition among them it is of a most negligible character. Each fixes its own rates of transport. Piece-goods for foreign importers, metals and other commodities are conveyed far or near at rates which are denied to the conveyance of indigenous commodities for purposes of inter-provincial trade. Similarly, exports of produce, which again is mostly in the hands of the foreign capitalists and traders, is favoured. These differential rates which favour the foreign importer and exporter at the expense of the Indian in notorious.

All this has been over and over again brought to the notice of Government and the Railway Board. But they have been able to do precious little in the matter. In public prints the anomalies of these rates have been thoroughly exposed,—notably in the "Indian Daily News" some five years ago, and by an assiduous and clear-headed Bengalee merchant who published a book in which he dissected and analysed the unfairness of the rates with consummate ability. The charge was driven home, against the railways. The Railway Board pronounced itself helpless and so did the Government. Both appealed to the Government at Home. But that Government is as much the slave of politics in Indian fiscal matters as the Indian Government. The railway companies, who manage Indian railways on behalf of the Indian Government, are exceedingly powerful. They have wealthy and influential directorates on which they have as chairman or directors retired managers of Indian railways. These know where lies the key of success and how to work the oracle of the Cabinet. They have also a most influential proprietory, a considerable number of which are members of Parliament, and just as the directors and shareholders of railways at Home can put pressure on the Cabinet, so do these proprietors and their boards. There is any amount of lobbying and log-rolling. And however powerful a Secretary of State may be it is notorious that he is powerless against these mighty influences. It is a most dismal matter to reflect upon. But the rule is there. If the company management is so powerful and able to ignore, if not defy, the Indian Government, the reason is not far to seek. The question is how the powerful Home influence which works the oracle in Whitehall can be brought to bay so as to bring about a genuine reform in our system of railway management. The back of the party of the Home railway boards of Indian railways must be broken. Then alone undesirable Home influences will be knocked on the head. For such a purpose Indian members of the Imperial Council should firmly unite and raise a powerful agitation, not here, but at the very centre of authority. They must organise themselves and persistently carry on the agitation in order to break this new monopoly which is a revival of that of the old East Indian Company. But it would be crying in the wilderness to hope that we can bombard the walls of these monopolist companies by annual Resolutions. And it would be rash to base any great hopes that these grievances will be mitigated or redressed by means of a Committee of Inquiry. We confess that on that point we are very pessimistic.

Notes of the Day.

France and the Indian Troops.

We take the following from the "Westminster Gazette" of March 5th:—

We learn with great pleasure that the French Government have bestowed the decoration of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour upon Sir James Willcocks, the General in command of the Indian troops with the British Expeditionary Force in France. That is a high compliment not only to the distinguished General himself but also to the troops in his command, and it will be highly prized by them and by the public in this country on their behalf. The campaign in France has been no parade for the Indian soldiers. More than once they have held their section of the line for long periods against heavy odds, and they have borne the brunt of the heaviest fighting equally with the British regiments. It is a genuine pleasure to us to know that our French allies appreciate the services of the Indian troops, and consider their commander worthy of this high distinction.

Sir James Willcocks' Career.

Born in 1857, Sir James Willcocks entered the Army in the year he attained his majority, and has since made steady progress upward, seeing a great amount of fighting, and acquitting himself with so much ability that he has already been the recipient of endless distinctions. For instance, he has a medal for the Afghan campaign, 1870-80, was mentioned in despatches for the Waziri Expedition (1881), while other honours relate to the Soudan campaign (1885)—medal with clasp and bronze star—Burma Expedition (1886-9)—medal with two clasps, mention in despatches, and D.S.O.—the Chin Lushai Expedition (1889-90), clasp; the Manipoor Expedition (1891)—despatches, clasp; and he acted as A.A.G. with the Tochi Field Force in 1897 (despatches, medal with clasp, brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel. He was second in command of the West African Frontier Force in 1898, winning in the same year the Borgu medal with clasp, and receiving the special thanks of Government. He was appointed temporary Lieutenant-Colonel in November 1897, and commanded the West African Frontier Force in 1899-1900; became a local Colonel in September 1898, was in command of the Ashanti Field Force, and took part in the Relief of Kumasi (1900), receiving the brevet of Colonel. Sir James, who is a freeman of the City, which also gave him a sword of honour, commanded the Nowshera Brigade in India from 1902 to 1907, and took a prominent part in the Zakka Khel Expedition of 1908. He received his K.C. B. last year.

Germany and India.

The "Times" reports the delivery of a lecture by Professor von Wiess on England's rule in India before the German Asiatic Society. Germans, it appears, are now advised not to hope for a rising in India, and not "to give any support to any enemies of England who might attack India." Germany should rather strive to obtain better trade relations with British India. Although there were serious difficulties, the connexion of India with England was still closer than might be supposed, thanks largely to the many benevolent measures which England had carried through in India. According to this Professor, British policy should be fought rather in Canada, Australia and in South Africa. These views do not seem to have pleased the audience, and several speakers advanced the view that Germany must use all possible means to harm England in India.

Control of Foreign Affairs.

In advanced Liberal circles the demand for the parliamentary control of foreign affairs, left under our traditions of secret diplomacy almost exclusively to the Executive, had been steadily growing in strength before the war, and now a systematic effort is being made to extend the propaganda by the Union of Democratic Control, writes a London correspondent. It is interesting to see that the only seriously progressive party in Germany, the Social Democratic Party, is making the same demand. "Democratic control by the people would have prevented this war," says the "Vorwaerts". "This gives us the right to demand the democratisation of foreign policy,—a foreign policy which can only be built up and developed upon democratisation of the whole policy." Mr. Asquith the other day compared the talk of peace to the "twittering of sparrows on the housetop." There are many democratic observers in England who think that instructed public opinion can make very useful contributions to a just and lasting peace, established as a foundation which may one day lead to the realisation of the dream of a United State of Europe. This formation of opinion is not necessarily incompatible with the Premier's desire. What Mr. Asquith justly insists on is the bending of the whole energies of the nation to the immediate business in hand, the destruction of the enemy, and the case was put even more strongly by Mr. Lloyd George in the great speeches inspired by the evidences of disunion on the Clyde between employers and workmen.

Confidential Reports in the Police Service.

A propos of a case which has come to its notice "Truth" remarks that the system of confidential reports in the Indian Police appears to be more objectionable, if possible, than that prevailing in the Army.

A superintendent of police attached to the Province of Behar and Orissa received from the Inspector-General a copy of the confidential remarks that had been made in his "C.C. Roll" for the preceding year by three officials of the I.C.S. Two, being mere expressions of opinion, were not susceptible of specific refutation. The third remark, however, embodied definite statements with regard to the crime of the district. The superintendent challenged the accuracy of these statements. After a delay of seven months he was informed by the Inspector-General that "it is not intended that an officer to whom adverse remarks on his work have been communicated should be allowed to dispute them." Could anything be more monstrously unjust? Not only must the subject of the confidential report take lying down any damaging reflections upon his character and capacity, however unfair, but he is denied even the right to be heard in regard to the allegations of facts which can be tested by the evidence of official records.

We quite agree. It is very wrong and bad. But, since Police Superintendents largely live on confidential reports about members of the public, who have no opportunity of seeing, much less refuting them, our sympathy is tinged with a certain amount of what the Germans call *schadenfreude*!

The Right to Resist Overcrowding.

A correspondent sends us an account of an entertaining incident, which, he says, took place at a Bombay railway station recently and should prove highly instructive to persons interested in exercising their right to resist overcrowding. The Down third-class express was overcrowded as usual. One of the occupants was a pleader. Seeing that his compartment had the full number, allowed by law, he resisted the entry of any more passengers. An altercation ensued between him and the extra passengers who ultimately called the stationmaster. The latter forcibly thrust them into the compartment, despite the pleader's protests. No sooner had the train started than the pleader pulled the emergency chain, and brought the train to a dead stop. The guard and the station master hastened up to the compartment whereupon the pleader told them that, unless the extra passengers were removed he would not allow the train to proceed. The astonished railway officials asserted that as there was no room elsewhere, the overcrowding must continue and restarted the train. But the pleader knew his rights too well to allow himself to be bullied as the average third-class passenger is. He at once had another pull at the chain. For the second time the train stopped. The irate guard and stationmaster once more appeared on the scene and the pleader expressed his determination to repeat his conduct.

Victory of the Pleader.

The officials' next move was to take the name and address of the pleader; and after threatening him with prosecution for delaying the train, once more gave the signal for starting. But the threat had no effect. Our worthy friend pulled the chain the third time before the train could clear the platform. This time the stationmaster and guard yielded to the inevitable. The extra passengers were removed and escorted to another compartment. Then the pleader allowed the train to proceed. It should be noted, adds our informant, that although he detained the train by stopping it three times, the railway company have not thought of prosecuting him, knowing that he had a legal right to resist overcrowding, and that the stationmaster had himself committed an offence by forcibly overcrowding the compartment. "The moral" says our correspondent,—"is clear." Work the emergency chain when your attempt to resist overcrowding it not heeded. Work it again, if necessary. If the extra passengers are still not taken out, dont lose heart or get frightened by the threats of railway servants. Make a fresh dash at your emergency chain, and yet once more, if necessary. Remember the law is on your side and you *must* succeed."

Oxford's "Honour's" List.

An honours list of a new type has been published recently at Oxford. It contain the names of the sons of the University who have gained distinction in the war since its commencement. As far as can be ascertained the list is complete, giving the names of those who have been mentioned in the despatches and those who have gained the D.S.O., C.B., the Military Cross, and also Oxford men who have been decorated by the French. New College furnishes a strong list of nineteen "mentioned in despatches," four of whom gained the D.S.O., one the C.M.G., and three the Military Cross; while Magdalen has sixteen names, Christ Church twelve, Trinity eleven, and Balliol ten. Brassenose figures four times in the despatches, once in the person of "Sir Douglas Haig, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., promoted from Lieutenant-General to General Commanding First Army." Wadham reports three names, one of whom Major F. E. Smith, Oxford Yeomanry (attached to staff). Of those by whom distinction was gained the following were killed in action or died of wounds: Second Lieutenant G. R. L. Anderson, of All Souls; Captain E. F. Chinnery, of Brasenose; Lieutenant D. R. Cross and Lieutenant R. W. G. Welby, of Christ Church; Captain C. L. Lamb, D.S.O. and Second Lieutenant Bastard, of Exeter College; Lieutenant T. Brain, of Lincoln College; Second Lieutenant J. G. Brandon-Thomas and Lieutenant E. F. Boyd, of University College. Magdalen has lost five of the men who have distinguished themselves on the field: Major C. R. McLure, Captain E. L. Gibbs and Captain A. W. M. Onslow, Lieutenant G. A. Loyd and Second Lieutenant R. A. Perssé; and New College has lost four: Captain R. V. Barker, Captain the Hon. H. L. Bruce, Lieutenant H. F. B. Congleton, and Lieutenant I. M. McL. Macandrew.

The Health of Bombay.

It is a matter of congratulation that with the advance of the season, there is no appreciable increase in the mortality returns although, as was to be expected, the deaths from plague this week number 17, being three deaths more than in the previous week. The next important item, which is small-pox, shows 14 deaths, out of 22 attacks. One small-pox case was an imported one. We are glad to note, however, that the Board of Health considers that both plague and small-pox cannot be described as epidemic during this week. There was only one fatal case of cholera, and that too was an imported one, which means that cholera is non-existent in Bombay at present. Altogether there were 451 deaths, but, if we deduct from this figure the 17 deaths which occurred among those who had arrived in the city from other places, the figure is reduced to 434, which gives us a death rate of 23.04. Among other deaths the victims to phthisis were 24, and to other turbercular affections 4. There was also one fatal case of leprosy, 2 from drowning and 125 from respiratory diseases.

Official and Personal.

Sir Harcourt Butler will return to the Council in September to see the Benares University Bill through before going to Burma.

On Mr. Fell's appointment as Financial Adviser to the Military Finance Department in the middle of April, Mr. Cotton I.C.S., at present Deputy Secretary, Home Department, will take up the duties of the Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, during Mr. Gubbay's tenure of the appointment as Wheat Commissioner.

Mr. F. G. Pratt, I. C. S., Collector of Surat, has been appointed to act as Commissioner, Northern Division, vice the Hon. Mr. E. Maconochie, I. C. S., proceeding on leave.

The Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis, C. S. I., I. C. S., is granted such privilege leave as may be due to him in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs for such period as will bring the combined period of absence up to six months with effect from 4th April 1915.

The Hon. Mr. E. Maconochie, I. C. S., Acting Commissioner, N.D., is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for three months with effect from 3rd April 1915, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has accepted the resignation of the Hon. Mr. Ernest George Turner, I. C. S., of his office as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay.

The Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court has appointed Mr. B. N. Lang, Barat-Law, Official Assignee of Insolvents' estates for the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, vice Mr. R. D. Sethna retiring with effect from 1st April 1915.

MAULVI BAZAR BOMB CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SYLHET, March 25.

The Deputy Commissioner has examined seventy-two witnesses for the prosecution in connection with the Maulvi Bazar bomb case and adjourned the hearing to the 7th April next.

The German military authorities at Stutgart have begun to publish a newspaper, "La Guerre," which is printed in French and is distributed free among French prisoners so that they may be able to learn the "truth" about the war and the Germans' progress.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

SUBMARINE BASE ATTACKED.

CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE

BRILLIANT FRENCH ACHIEVEMENT.

RUSSIAN PROGRESS IN CARPATHIANS.

A successful British aeroplane attack on Hoboken, near Antwerp, was made on Wednesday. Bombs were dropped on a yard in which submarines were under construction, and two submarines were noticed on fire, while considerable damage is believed to have been done to the works.

A Paris telegram says that a battalion of the 158th Infantry accomplished a brilliant achievement in capturing an important spur south of Notre Dame de Lorette.

The Turks have again been defeated in the Caucasus. They lost three companies and much war material.

The Russians are advancing in the Carpathians and captured several fortified heights on Wednesday between Bartfels and Usjoy taking 4,000 prisoners and many mitrailleuses. They are also progressing slowly on the right banks of the Narew and Drjitz.

GERMANY'S NAVAL ADVISERS.

A German rear-admiral, Schliepper by name, has confided to the "Tageblatt" his expectation that the terror inspired by the exploits of German submarines will cause British troops to refuse to cross the Channel. The German public must be a little bewildered by the voices of its naval advisers. It was only the other day that Admiral von Koster explained to them that the High Seas Fleet must be kept "in being" at all costs, as the only safeguard of the country against a British invasion. Why nurse your battle-fleet for this purpose when the British Army will mutiny rather than put to sea in the face of German submarines? Perhaps it was fear of British submarines that has prevented the German Army crossing the North Sea. A prisoner recently captured revealed that he had been serving for some months with the force detailed for service in England, which now seems to have been disbanded.—"Truth."

HOW TO ESCAPE FROM SUBMARINES.

Admiral Sir Robert Harris, who commanded the British squadron throughout the long and trying blockade maintained during the South African War, has been communicating some tips to merchantmen as to how to elude submarines. His chief points are these: Keep a keen look-out from aloft for periscopes, which are several feet high, and furrow the water as they move. On sighting one, run straight away from it. A submarine cannot chase fast when submerged. If she comes to the surface and begins to fire, her shooting is likely to be poor, as her gun-platform is low, unstable, and often awash. Coal bags stacked around the wheel and other vulnerable points are good protection. Keep stern on to her as far as possible to present the smallest and most difficult target. Keep her running as long as practicable to waste her precious petrol. Search the horizon for a patrol ship, which are plentiful in waters where submarines are likely to be met, and if one is seen, tend towards her. Use wireless freely. Whilst to most seamen remarks "Truth," these hints may be obvious enough, yet on the offchance that they may prove of service here and there to one, they deserve all possible publicity.

SUCCESSFUL AEROPLANE RAID.

ENEMY'S SUBMARINE BASE ATTACKED.

CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE EFFECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 24.

The Admiralty has issued the report of Rear-Commander Longmore of a successful aeroplane attack to-day by the Dunkirk squadron on Hoboken near Antwerp. Two aeroplanes were compelled to return by thick weather.

Flight-Commander Moates descended in Holland owing to engine trouble, but Squadron-Commander Courney and Flight-Lieutenant Rosher reached their objective.

Planing down to a thousand feet they dropped four bombs each on submarines under construction and it is believed did considerable damage to the works.

Two submarines in the works were observed to be on fire. Five submarines were on the slips. The airmen had considerable difficulty in finding their way in the mist. They were subjected to heavy gun-fire while delivering the attack.

OPERATIONS IN DARDANELLES DELAYED.

HEAVY WEATHER IN THE STRAITS.

LONDON, March 24.

A message to the "Times" from Tenedos says that a furious north-easterly gale has been blowing for three days and a heavy sea is running. Ten battleships are anchored in the lee of the island. It is feared that the Turks are repairing the forts and mounting fresh guns.

DEATH OF CANADIAN COMMANDER.

OTTAWA, March 24.

In the House of Commons yesterday Sir Robert Borden announced the death of Colonel Farquhar commanding Princess Patricia's Canadian Infantry, who was formerly Military Secretary to the Duke of Connaught.

BRITISH DYES LTD.

LONDON, March 25.

A meeting at Manchester of subscribers to the British Dyes, Limited, resolved to proceed with the Company and pledged itself to use its best endeavours to obtain increased support.

The Chairman, Mr. James Falconer, said that an increase of fifty per cent. in subscriptions would enable the scheme to go through and many firms immediately promised to make such increase.

Sir Mark Oldroyd, in a letter regretting his inability to preside, indicated the probability of his retirement owing to ill-health though it was his belief that the vital necessity of the Company's work was as strong as ever.

SVEN HEDIN.

LONDON, March 25.

The Council of the Royal Geographical Society has removed Sven Hedin from the list of the Honorary Members of the Society for identifying himself with the King's enemies.

THE MOREA PLACED UNDER QUARANTINE.

FREMANTLE, March 25.

The Peninsular and Oriental steamer Morea has been placed under quarantine owing to suspected small-pox among the Lascars.

CANADIAN WAR VOTE.

OTTAWA, March 25.

The House of Commons after a few minutes' discussion passed a forty million sterling war vote.

SEVEN SOLDIER BROTHERS.

Seven brothers, named Moore, who lived at the village of Edington, near Bridgwater, Somerset, are serving in the Army. Two other brothers, too old for military service, are in the constabulary, one being in the Metropolitan force and the other a special constable.

Four brothers from Canada and one from the United States are with the Canadian contingent. Four of the brothers served in the Boer War.

CAPITULATION OF PRZEMYSL.

JOURNALIST'S EXPERIENCES.

SURRENDER DESCRIBED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, March 24.

A Russian journalist proceeding to Przemysl from Lemberg has arrived there. He says the besiegers advanced to the lines of the village of Schelgine. This was the principal scene of the repulse of the last desperate sortie. The ground is still littered with corpses which ambulances are removing.

The journalist met two Austrian battalions. The men were disarmed but the officers retained their swords. The journalist reached the trenches and redoubts of the Perekopagne suburb. He was not able to enter the city as the bridges had been blown up by the Austrians.

A CIRCLE OF VOLCANOES.

Near the railway bridge was the wreckage of an armoured train destroyed by the Russians. All round the fortress were burning forts which smoked like a circle of volcanoes.

From the southern and western sectors came an uninterrupted succession of explosions with dense masses of smoke, the work of Austrians blowing up ammunition stores.

A pontoon bridge constructed by the Russians was covered with masses of Austrian troops crossing to the other side where Cossacks were waiting to enter the city.

AUSTRIANS BLOW UP WORKS.

Russian officers state that at five on the morning of the surrender loud explosions were heard everywhere in the fortress, the Austrians blowing up works. The Russians then rushed within the fortifications and captured the inner sectors. The Austrians shot the horses to prevent their capture. The Parlementaires at six in morning came out and announced the capitulation of the city. The suburbs alone have suffered and the city is intact. The large civilian population, chiefly Jews, has remained in the city.

RUSSIAN PROGRESS IN CARPATHIANS.

4,000 PRISONERS CAPTURED.

PETROGRAD, Mar. 25

A communique says:—Desperate fighting has occurred on the right banks of the Narew and Orjitz rivers following the arrival of strong German reinforcements, but the Russians are progressing slowly, capturing trenches and heights and repulsing vigorous counter-attacks.

The Russians are advancing in the Carpathians and captured several fortified heights on Wednesday between Bartfels and Usjoy taking four-thousand prisoners and many mitrailleuses.

INVASION OF HUNGARY.

EFFECT OF THE FALL OF PRZEMYSL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 25.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

Reuter's correspondent at Lemberg says that the prisoners from Przemysl state bread has long been scarce and has been doled out in famine rations. Towards the end the meat supply failed and horses were killed for food.

The "Times" correspondent at Petrograd puts the Russian force released by the fall of Przemysl at at least 100,000.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Petrograd correspondent says that even without this co-operation the new invasion of Hungary would shortly have assumed palpable dimensions. Along the greater part of the Carpathians ridge Russian columns are pressing forward.

The "Morning Post's" Petrograd correspondent says, the universal feeling here is that we are now on the eve of reaping the harvest of sustained strenuous efforts. Whether Russians under arms are seven or ten millions they are sufficient for Russia's strategical scheme.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" remarks that Russia is defeatable only by means of shortage of material.

TURKS DEFEATED IN CAUCASUS

THREE COMPANIES LOST.

PETROGRAD, Mar. 24.

The Turks have been defeated in the valley of the Alashguerd.

They lost three companies and much war material.

BRILLIANT ACHIEVEMENT.

IMPORTANT SPUR CAPTURED

FRENCH OFFICER'S GALLANTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Mar. 24.

A battalion of the 158th infantry accomplished a brilliant achievement in capturing an important spur south of Notre Dame de Lorette.

After a devastating artillery fire, the battalion charged and carried four lines of German trenches.

A counter-attack the same night would have been successful but for the gallantry of Lieutenant Bois who with a dozen men and no ammunition except for a revolver held the last barriacde till reinforcements arrived.

A heavy bombardment subsequently caused severe French losses but the French maintained their position and captured the whole spur after a hand-to-hand struggle.

FIGHTING ON THE YSER.

BELGIANS MAKE PROGRESS.

PARIS, March 24.

The communiqué this evening says the Belgian division has progressed on the right bank of the Yser. Another trench was captured on the left bank.

We captured the second line of trenches at Hartmanswelier.

Our troops are organising themselves on the further side of the second line within a very short distance of the summit.

We captured prisoners including officers.

NIGHT ATTACKS REPULSED.

PARIS, Mar. 25.

Last evening's communique said:—German night attacks on the great spur at Lorette, north of Arras and at Beau Sejour in Champagne were repulsed.

DEATH OF MAJOR GENERAL RICKETTS ROBERTS.

LONDON, Mar. 24.

The death is announced of Major-General Ricketts-Roberts, half brother of the late Earl Roberts.

LADY CREWE.

LONDON, Mar. 24.

A daughter has been born to Lady Crewe.

DEATH MR. JOHN WILSON.

LONDON, Mar. 25.

The death is announced of Mr. John Wilson, Member of Parliament.

CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, Mar. 24.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Captain M. R. Hodgson, Royal Fusiliers.

Captain E. S. James, Rifle Corps.

Second-Lieut. H. Moorse, York and Lancasters.

Lieut. J. R. Waddy, Medicals.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain H. N. Harrison, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

Lieut. R. E. Lucy, Northamptons.

LORD KITCHENER'S WARNING TO LIVERPOOL DOCKERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 25.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

Lord Kitchener during a week-end visit to Liverpool gave the labour leader Mr. Sexton a letter containing the following statements:—

"If the dockers refusing to work overtime remain deaf to appeals I shall have to consider steps that will have to be taken to ensure what is required at Liverpool being done."

ESCAPE OF A GERMAN PRISONER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 25.

The "Fort St. George Gazette" notifies the escape of a German prisoner of war in camp at Ahmednagar.

The deserter is Arthur Quednau, aged 25, with blue eyes and light hair who was apparently an employee in the Tata Works, with crushed forefinger of the right hand.

WAR AND INDIA'S RESPONSE.

SENSE OF PERSONAL ALLEGIANCE.

STRIKING SPEECH BY UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE.

(By Yesterday's Mail.)

Mr. Charles Roberts, M.P., Under Secretary of State for India, visited Sheffield on February 25 and gave an address at the Victoria Hall on "The Response of India." Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Sheffield, presided, and was supported by the Lord Mayor and other leading citizens.

In the course of his speech Mr. Roberts said that India's loyalty during the past six months had left an indelible impression upon Englishmen, and that generous outpouring of hers would not easily be forgotten. The Viceroy had told us that no fewer than 200,000 men had been, or were being, withdrawn from India for service in the various theatres of war. That was no small contribution of effective fighting force to our cause, and it was accompanied by a handsome money contribution.

There were two points, he thought, which had their influence on the attitude of the ruling chiefs. The pledged word that Britain gave to Belgium had also been given to guarantee their States; and they felt in a special sense their tie of personal allegiance to their Emperor. India's politicians had been as outspoken and unswerving in their support as the fighting races. At the India National Congress, held last December in Madras, there was a fine scene of patriotic enthusiasm when the resolution of loyal support was unanimously carried He would like to add a word of recognition and thanks to those Indian students in England who formed themselves into an ambulance corps and accepted the rough and tumble of war in order to render service to their wounded fellow-countrymen.

THE CLAIM TO A SHARE IN THE EMPIRE.

The real innerness of this striking manifestation of loyalty was, he believed, to be found in the desire of the Indian peoples that Indian soldiers should take part in the war side by side with their British comrades. The great withdrawal of troops from India was proof of the general trust and confidence which could safely be reposed in the loyalty of the Indian people, and nothing that had occurred during the past seven months had in any degree betrayed that confidence. Had Britain, as in the Boer War, regarded the struggle as a sahibs' war in which India took no part, that way danger lay; for it would have denied India's share in the Empire of which she forms part.

He was constantly asked how had the Indian troops acquitted themselves. The answer was that they had acquitted themselves as those who knew them best expected of them. (Applause.) They had fought in a far-flung line of battle; and as to the spirit in which they had fought, two Indians, as was known, had, for the first time, won the coveted distinction of the V. C.

A BLOW FOR THE PESSIMISTS

There were two further reflections he wished to make. The outburst of loyalty was no cause of surprise, although it was a source of gratification, to those who knew India best. But it must have been a real blow to the pessimists who in recent years had exaggerated what they called the spirit of Indian unrest. It was an elementary blunder to confuse a small criminal revolutionary group, whose crimes had sternly to be repressed, with the constitutional agitation that pursued the changes it advocated by an appeal to reason and justice, and loyally desired to work out those changes within the framework of the British Empire. The war had shown these things in their right perspective.

INDIAN CO-OPERATION IN ADMINISTRATION.

Certainly it did nothing to dissuade Englishmen from their policy of associating Indians with the work of government. This wise policy had borne good fruit in the critical testing time. Everyone must see that it had not reached its final stage. He would not suggest anything so absurd as to say that India, with its ancient civilisation and its deep attachment to immemorial customs, could be treated as though it was a brand-new Western State of the American Union. But he trusted to the good sense of Britons and Indians alike gradually to work out a system of government as an outgrowth of Indian traditions and adapted to Indian needs which would in due time meet the legitimate aspirations of India.

Secondly, he would ask them specially to recognise the admirable loyalty that had been shown by the Moslems of India. They plainly saw that this was not a religious war, but a political war against the ambitions of Germany for world-domination. Our Government had given the pledge that the holy places of the Moslem faith should be immune from attack by ourselves, and had obtained the assent of our Allies to a similar promise, while ruling Princes, like the Nizam of Hyderabad, and leaders of Mahomedan thought like the Aga Khan, had been unswerving in the sagacious advice which they had given to their co-religionists. Islam was not only a religion. It was a civilisation with a great past, a distinctive character, and a tradition that made its appeal to millions of men, and, whatever might be the political consequences to Turkey of its deplorable blunder, Islam would remain a world-force

REFORMS AFTER THE WAR.

It was being asked in some quarters, why, were not immediate steps being taken to meet Indian claims? Why were not practical grievances being settled out of hand, such as those connected with the Arms Act, the Volunteers, or the question of commissions in the Indian Army? He had no wish to put in a mere dilatory plea for delay. But the immediate task was to concentrate all endeavours for victory in the war. The minds of statesmen and administrators were too pre-occupied for controversial discussion. Measures, even if accepted in principle often required prolonged consideration before the details could be properly adjusted. It was not fair to friendly critics, who might be entitled to a hearing, to stifle discussion by an appeal to patriotism, but an appearance of discord and disunion should encourage the enemy. In India the idea of a truce for the time being had been readily accepted. It was not really a question, as it was, of rewarding Indians for good behaviour. Indians themselves had repudiated the suggestion. Something much more fundamental was at stake, and that was the consolidation of right feeling between Britain and India. That right feeling should not come as a mere wave of passing emotion. It should crystallise into a permanent attitude of mind. If that could be won as the lasting outcome of the war, public opinion in this country would be ready to adjust itself to such modifications as might prove to be necessary in the government of India, and the solution of the practical problems would follow accordingly. There were obstacles enough in the way. Let not mere unregenerate colour prejudice and racial feeling be added to them. Such persons as were afflicted with that malady should, since the world was wide, turn to work that would bring them in contact with none but their own kith and kin. Once let Englishmen concede the reciprocal superiorities of different races and the free scope for outstanding ability, whatever the caste or colour or creed of its predecessor might be, and he did not think Indians would need to quarrel with them.

Would they allow him in passing to suggest that it would be well if the Press and people generally would give up talking about "natives" or "natives of India"? These expressions were now felt in India to be discourteous, though he was sure they were often used merely to describe those whose birthplace was India, without any knowledge that the phrase was disliked.

INDIANS AND THE EMPIRE.

It was wide of the mark to suggest that Indians were not a grateful people, or that the benefits of the British connexion were not recognised by them.

There was, however, one point in the relations of India to the Empire which could not be regarded with satisfaction. Last year, under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, we established for the first time a uniform citizenship for the whole British Empire. But those Empire-wide rights did not include the free admission to all parts of the Empire. The control of immigration was vested in the self-governing Dominions, and Canada and Australia practically made it impossible for Indians to enter their territories, which the Dominions wished to reserve as a white man's country. Recently there was serious friction between the South African Government and the Indian settlers in South Africa, though that particular difficulty had been happily arranged by a practically complete agreement. Let them hope that the settlement of one controversy might form a precedent of good augury in other cases. And here again the war might be trusted to pave the way to a better state of feeling, a greater spirit of generosity, a larger sense of the claims of the Empire as a whole.

THE HOPES OF THE FUTURE.

In a speech delivered the other day in India, the complaint was made that the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy pointed out "no land of promise" to the people of India. Perhaps it was rather the tendency of administrators to get on with the job in hand. Yet from the very nature of the case he thought that the future of India offered full scope for the aspirations of its sons. It was, as it seemed to him, a land where a growing measure of self-government in accordance with the special conditions of In[illegible] was being progressively worked out as [illegible] fitness for self-government was proved, the whole great experiment was like n[illegible] that had ever existed before in the [illegible] Then, as if that were not enough, [illegible] had opened out new vistas. India [illegible] was to live as she did in past ages, [illegible] her own world. Now, and in the f[illegible] life would blend with the main [illegible] world-movement, opening ou[illegible] tral stream of history; and [illegible] our eyes would consciously [illegible] in the common heritage of [illegible] which, as we believed, [illegible] and international rig[illegible] been truly said to h[illegible] agency for good n[illegible] Was the land of [illegible] (Loud applause.)

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

IMPORTANCE OF THE FALL OF PRZEMYSL.

GERMAN REVERSES IN ARGONNE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 25.

The following telegram has been received from the Secretary of State by the Viceroy, dated 23rd March:—

The fall of Przemysl is regarded as the chief event since the new year, for the fortress is one of the main defences of the Austrian Empire and situated in a central position of Galicia whence the roads and railways radiate in all directions.

The fall comes at the right moment, at the opening of the spring campaign, it releases the large investing forces and opens the road either for the advance on Cracow or over the Carpathians into Hungary, or for both and falsify the idea which Germany tried to impress on the neutrals all the winter that they had a plan for disposing of the whole Russian campaign from the Baltic to the Carpathians and rendering the Russians harmless for the rest of the war. where repulsed.

A French communiqué says two serious reverses have been inflicted on Germans in Argonne.

General Botha has cut off the German supply train and captured some hundreds of Germans, two field guns, two maxims, and a large quantity of ammunition and now holds the enemy's water supply near Swakopmund in the south-west of West Africa.

VICEROY ON THE WAR.

THE FUTURE OF BASRAH.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL FOR U. P.

LORDS' ACTION CRITICISED.

THE WHEAT SCHEME.

His Excellency the Viceroy in closing the Delhi Session of the Imperial Council, made a lengthy speech.

Referring to the progress of the war his Excellency said that the day of the triumph of the Allies is slowly but surely dawning.

His Excellency regretted the Lords' action with regard to the U. P. Executive Council, and said it was a matter of serious concern that it should be within the power of a small body of peers who perhaps hardly realise the rate of progress made in this country, to throw out a proposition put by the Government with the full approbation of Indian public opinion.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 25.

His Excellency the Viceroy delivered the following speech to-day closing the Delhi session of the Imperial Legislative Council:—

We are now approaching the close of another session of this Legislative Council and before we disperse I would like to say a few words upon the Budget and other matters of general interest.

As regards the memorable budget which has been under discussion this session it is a matter of much satisfaction to me that all its important decisions, those for example, relating to taxation, capital outlay and borrowing have commanded practically unanimous acceptance both inside this Council and beyond it. The imposition of additional taxation at the present time, would not in our judgment have been justified either by financial requirements or by the present economic condition of the country and our attitude in this matter has, I think, been thoroughly understood and appreciated. As regards capital outlay we have had to strike a mean. At a time like this material development must inevitably be retarded. But our capital programme is an integral part of India's financial system and must be maintained on a scale bearing some reasonable relation to the past standards. If excessive hardship and dislocation are to be avoided our borrowing arrangements naturally follow from the conclusions on these two points. We are fortunate in being able to see our way to carrying them through without straining our credit or drawing to the full on reserves which may afterwards be required to meet the many contingencies of another year of war. Sir William Meyer's most interesting recital of the financial events of the war period brings out convincingly the inherent soundness and strength of India's financial position and this has been recognised in every quarter. It is quite true that our revenue has suffered and that our resources have been depleted in other ways. This must be expected in a country whose fiscal system is so directly responsible, under almost every head of revenue, to fluctuating economic conditions and whose Government performs so many financial functions and besides that of looking after its own balances we undoubtedly undertake in this country some heavy financial responsibilities some, indeed from which other Governments, the Home Government for example, are exempt. But we are in a position to say to-day after many months of war that these responsibilities have been fully discharged and that the strain which was thrown on us at the outset has now sensibly relaxed. At the same time we realise fully that another year of war must bring with it many unknown possibilities and if further burdens are thus thrown upon our finances we are not unprepared to meet them.

THE WHEAT PROBLEM.

I turn now to economic questions, questions which have recently engaged my attention and that of my Government. The principal question under this head has been the high prices of wheat. When I addressed you at the beginning of this session we had already restricted the exports from December to the end of March to a fixed quantity in order to secure that only a limited proportion of the surplus remaining from the old crop be exported and we had also taken powers to enquire into the existence of stocks and if necessary to take over such as might be unreasonably withheld. The enquiries conducted by the Local Governments showed however that such stocks were not in existence and further action in this direction could have had no good effect. It was therefore apparent that the only possible means was to do what we could to relieve the distress by cheap grain shops and like and to await the effect on prices of crop which usually begin to operate in January. Prices however continue and it became necessary in the the Indian consumer to take would ensure the effect of the ing itself felt as soon as possiinary measures would have he urgency of the situation e action. We accordingly ment that all private l be prohibited on and Our object was to en. the new crop, which es to be one of the be marketed they undoubted shor-tage in India instead of being attracted to other countries by the high prices prevalent in the markets of the world. The results of this announcement were immediately beneficial and the prices promptly declined to a more reasonable level. At the same time we have not neglected our responsibilities to the cultivator and to Indian trade. There is every sign that there will be an unusually large surplus this year available for export and while we intend to keep the export under our own control, in order that prices may not be driven up again by sudden and excessive exportation we are equally desirous of allowing our export trade to be carried on so far as is compatible with the interests of the Indian consumer. I trust that this double object will be achieved by the scheme which has already been laid before the Council in a recent debate. Under this scheme we shall keep the control of purchases for export in our own hands, and we hope thus to be able to ensure a moderate level of prices to safeguard the consumer and yet not to disappoint the cultivator of his legitimate profits. The fact that we shall have created an artifically low level of prices in India, as compared with prices in other markets of the world, implies that export may be conducted on a considerable margin of profit. We hope to make arrangements by which such profits as may accrue to the State under this scheme, will not be utilised, as is our revenue from normal sources, to meet the ordinary expenses of administration, but will be devoted to some special purpose for the advantage of the people. It is not possible for me now to say what this will be, but I have noted with sympathy the feeling expressed during the debate in my Council in favour of such profits, as may accrue, being expended for the benefit of the agricultural classes.

THE CONTRABAND POLICY.

In addition to the control of wheat my administration has had to bear its part in the policy which is being so vigorously and successfully prosecuted by the Imperial Government for preventing supplies of foodstuffs and raw materials reaching the countries with which we are at war. The strictest watch has been kept upon our trade with Neutrals. Prohibitions and restrictions have been imposed where necessary and I have pleasure in testifying to the readiness with which the commercial community has submitted to these necessary interferences. The ordinary course of trading in India by firms or companies containing a hostile element has been put an end to and the process of closing down such business is being carried into effect with due caution in order to avoid possible injury to Indian and British interests. At the same time my Government have been giving such assistance as they can to Indian industries in its endeavours to take advantage of the opportunities for expansion afforded by the cessation of imports from Germany and Austria and other Continental countries affected by the war. I should like to add that the whole question of promotion of industrial development in India is one which has been and is receiving the most careful consideration of myself and my Government and I am glad to find from the prominent place which has taken in the debates of my Council this session that it is also occupying the minds of the public men in India. The present time when commerce and finance are naturally disturbed by a great war, when men's minds can hardly be expected to look on economic problems from their normal angle, is not in my judgment a suitable moment for taking special action or for initiating special enquiries as to how best this end may be achieved, but it is a question the importance of which is ever present in my thoughts and it is one which I shall hope to see taken up vigorously and effectively as soon as normal conditions have supervened.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

Since I last addressed you on the subject of the war in Europe the position of the Allies in Flanders has been maintained and improved while in Eastern Prussia and Poland the tide of war has ebbed and flowed.. The recent success at Neuve Chapelle, in which the Indian Army Corps took so prominent a part, has been a source of satisfaction to us all. In the meantime the British Fleet has maintained its absolute supremacy and having swept the German commerce from off the seas, recently administered a severe punishment to a German squadron that wished to make a further bombardment of unprotected towns on the British coast. The economic pressure created by our supremacy at sea is gradually having its effect in Germany and the piratical policy now being pursued by German submarines, is a proof of the extent to which that pressure is being felt. Happily the efforts of German submarines have met with very little success and their number is diminishing under the losses that they have experienced. In any case such a policy can have no possible effect on the eventual result of the war and there can be no doubt that the day of the triumph of the Allies who are making huge sacrifices for the right of all free nations to live their own lives and follow their own destinies, is slowly but surely dawning when the monstrous theory that one military nation can impose by brute force her will and barbarous code of civilisation upon all others will be finally shattered and hurled into utter oblivion and darkness. In the Near East Turkey is beginning to experience the folly of the policy into which she has been forced by reckless disregard by a small military clique under German tutelage, of her best and highest interests. On every side where the Turkish forces have been engaged in fighting against the Allies they have met with reverses and the moment is rapidly approaching when, if the Turkish Government are sufficiently wise, they will throw themselves on the mercy of the Allies and thus free themselves from the German yoke. As an indication of how little the so-called Turkish Government is in touch with the real sentiments of the Turkish people, I may mention, that a few weeks ago I saw a letter written by a resident in Constantinople in which after describing the oppression and exaction of the military authorities the confident opnion of the middle and lower classes of the Turks was expressed in the saying that it will be all right when the British Fleet comes up.

VISIT TO BASRAH.

you are aware I paid a short visit to the Persian Gulf and to Basrah a few weeks ago. It was a great pleasure and advantage to me to have an opportunity of enquiring into the whole economic, commercial, and political situation of the province of Basrah and also to visit our troops in their advanced posts within six or seven miles of the Turkish camp which was painly visible and to congratulate them on their prowess and splendid bearing. One could not but feel very proud of them all. I had also time to visit the hospitals in Basrah and was glad to be able to verify the fact that all the sick and wounded British and Indian troops are being well and carefully tended. As regards the province of Basrah it struck me as one of immense potentialities. Under Turkish misrule it has greatly suffered and the population of the surrounding country is consequently very sparse. At small expense the city of Basrah might become a splendid port and the port of exit of all the trade of Mesopotamia and Northern Persia. Merely the fringes of the Shat-el-Arab have so far been cultivated but the soil is extremely fertile and only the most elementary schemes of irrigation are required to extend indefinitely the area under cultivation. The climate is splendid and resembles that of the Northern Punjab. I cannot conceive of a country more suitable for Indian immigration in the future, when a more stable form of Government has been established. That country may then really become a garden of Eden and blossom like a rose.

You are aware of the declaration made by the British, French and Russian Governments of the inviolability of the holy places and of the freedom of Jeddah from attack so long as there was no interference with the Indian pilgrim. Solicitude for the welfare of pilgrims generally prompted his Majesty's Government on hearing that there was a shortage of foodstuffs at Jeddah and Mecca to arrange for supplies to be sent there for distribution by the Italian Consul at Jeddah. I regret to state that the Turkish authorities in spite of the protest of the Italian Consul have seized for military purposes a cargo of 30,000 sacks of barley destined for the pilgrims. Until therefore we are able to receive some definite assurance that any further supplies that may be sent will reach their proper destination it will be impossible for his Majesty's Government to make any further similar arrangements.

On the North-Western Frontier the situation remains normal and although there have been attacks on our advanced posts by trans-frontier tribesmen they have been gallantly and successfully repelled by our troops, militia and tribal levies.

U. P. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

It has been with a sense of profound regret that I have learnt that an address to his Majesty the King-Emperor against the draft proclamation creating an Executive Council for the United Provinces has been carried by the House of Lords. It appears that out of a total of nearly 650 Peers of the Realm and in a House of only 73 peers the motion against the draft proclamation was carried by 47 votes to 26. No information has been received of any similar motion in the House of Commons and we may therefore conclude the Proclamation has not been rejected by Parliament as a whole As you are aware the Proclamation was approved by the Governor-General in Council, by the Secretary of State in Council and by his Majesty's Government and in accordance with the law was laid on the table in both the houses of Parliament, it may seem to you, as it does to me, a matter of serious concern that it should be within the power of a small body of peers who perhaps hardly realise the rate of progress made in this country during the past few years to throw out a proposition put by the Government of India and his Majesty's Government before Parliament with the full approbation of Indian public opinion. It seems clear to me under the circumstances that a modification of the law by which such procedure is possible is absolutely essential and I trust this will be recognised by his Majesty's Government. No body can reasonably contend that with the advance of civilization entailing the discussion and solution of new questions of ever increasing complexity arising everyday, that one man Government is better than Council Government. The principle of Executive Councils for local Governments by which the local administration is less dependent upon the personal equation and which ensures a greater continuity of policy has already taken root in India and cannot now be eradicated. Moreover the inclusion of an Indian gentleman in the Council of a province is to my mind a source of great strength to the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor. I speak from my own experience and have no hesitation in saying without any idea of flattery that the presence of my friend Sir Ali Imam on my Council and his knowledge and experience are and have been of the greatest possible advantage to me and my Government. I can well understand that all educated people of this country will be disappointed at the result of a small party in the House of Lords but I would ask them not to be depressed for I regard the proceedings of the 16th March in the House of Lords as only a temporary set-back and I feel as confident that the United Provinces will have its Executive Council within a very short period that the dawn will follow the night.

DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT.

The activities of the Council during the current sessions have necessarily been circumscribed by the decision to avoid as far as possible all controversial business. Nevertheless some measures of importance have come under your consideration. I need only refer to the measure recently passed in this Council to secure the Defence of India and Public Safety, in order to express the thanks of Government for your loyal co-operation in enacting that measure. Another Bill of importance has also been passed in this Council, viz., the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, which I hope will mark a stage in our efforts to remove abuses attendant on the present system of emigration and in securing that the welfare of labourers recruited to Assam is adequately safeguarded. The only other measure of importance to which I need allude is the Benares Hindoo University Bill which was introduced into this Council on the 22nd. It will be a source of gratification to me if this measure becomes law during my tenure of office as Governor-General. It is too early to speak of the possible effects of this Bill but I have every hope that it will do much to promote the cause of education and to encourage learning and research amongst all classes.

In the discussion of Resolutions though the range of subjects has also been limited by the exclusion of controversial matters, much valuable experience has been gained. I may refer to the discussion on the export of wheat as particularly instructive. It enabled the Government to ascertain the views of the Council on the subject and to make an important and effective pronouncement of its policy. The discussion on the management of railway was of equal importance and interest. In these circumstances although our session this year has not been a full one I think we may congratulate ourselves that we have done a considerable amount of useful work in spite of the difficulties which have confronted us.

I wish to say one word of a personal nature. I thank you for the kind words that so many of you have been so good as to speak of myself and my administration. I am very grateful and shall always treasure those words; but I have only done my duty and although I love India and wish always to do my duty towards her the question of the duration of my stay in India is not one that is in my hand. With these few words I will now conclude and in adjourning this Council *sine die* I wish you all a very happy return to your homes.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

(*Continued from page 5.*)

would be pleased to stay on for another year or two.

Rai Sita Nath Roy pleaded for the improvement of the waterways of Bengal.

Raja Kushal Pal Singh said that the greatest need of the United Provinces was liberal imperial grants for education and quoted the speech of Mr. De La Fosse in the U. P. Legislative Council.

FINANCE MEMBER'S REPLY.

Sir William Meyer in replying said that as he had pointed out in laying the Financial statement the Budget was framed under exceptional circumstances. It was a particular source of gratification to Government to know that their efforts to frame the Budget without having recourse to drastic measuress has been received with such chorus of approval by his non-official colleagues. Refering to the discussion of the day the Finance Member said that the members had traversed various grounds and touched on various subjects. It was an occasion when everyone spoke what was nearer to his heart. He did not want to enter into details in order to reply to the criticisms.

Referring to the remarks of Mr. Surendranath Banerjea that Government would consider the carrying out of those liberal measures after the war was over and which were held up on account of the war, the Finance Member said he would not like to commit himself to any kind of financial policy after the war All that he hoped was that better days would come.

Turning to the criticisms of Mr. M. S. Das he pointed out that he (Mr. Das) himself was a Christian and the interests of the community were ably represented by him. They were exceedingly well off in education, thanks to the missionary bodies.

The Finance Member then discussed the speeches of Messrs Dadabhoy and Marshall Reid and Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy in respect of the rupee loan and said he would repeat what he said in his Budget speech that consideration of the ways would be taken up in due time. Sir William assured the Council that the interests of those in possession of Government securities would be fully safeguarded. He foreshadowed that he might follow Mr. Lloyd George and convene an informal conference to discuss the details of the rupee loan with representatives of the mercantile community in Bombay where he would proceed shortly. He hoped however that the merchants of Bombay would be more courageous and come forward with money. He criticised Mr. Dadabhoy's suggestions for increasing the rate of interest on post-office deposits and claimed that their rate was liberal.

Touching on Pandit Malaviya's criticism the speaker pointed out that the taxation of 1910 was one million pounds and the same amount had been provided for sanitation and education.

Sir William referring to Mr. Banerjea's allusion to the increase in the salary of the members of the Civil Service and Police Department, explained the regular time scales and promotion scales of pay under which appointments to the services were made, and said that the Government of India made a representation to the Secretary of State on the necessity of increasing the pay of the Civil Servants of U. P., the Punjab and Central Provinces whose pay was based on the minimum time scale. The Government of Bombay then asked for an increase. It was then in view of the blocking of the promotions of many deserving officers, that the Secretary of State sanctioned the proposal. The Government of India than undertook to increase the pay of the Police in the best interests of the country, not merely with looking to the interests of the present members of the department but with regard to future recruitment.

INDIA'S RALLY TO THE EMPIRE.

Referring to the criticism of Mr. Abbot Sir William Meyer said that he was sorry to hear the hon. member say that India had not done enough during the war. He would like to remind the hon. member that India had contributed what was more precious than silver and gold. She had given two hundred thousand trained soldiers. Apart from that India had supplied munitions of war. India had done that long before the Dominions thought of doing anything. He must say that the value of the Indian contigent and the value of India's supplying munitions of war had been the chief material in determining the present phase of the war. He could not bear any one say that India's contribution was inferior to that of any other part of his Majesty's Empire.

After the Viceroy's closing speech the Council adjourned *sine die*.

LAWLESSNESS IN PUNJAB.

GOVERNMENT'S STATEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Mar. 25.

The following communiqué is issued by the Punjab Government:—

In view of the uncertainty and anxiety which appear to exist in certain quarters as to the course of events following on the recent outbreak of lawlessness in south-west Punjab the following statement of the situation which is based on information so far available is published for general information:—

In the middle of January plague broke out at Garh Maharaja in Jhang District and the town was gradually evacuated by the Hindu shop-keepers and sahukars who fled leaving their grain and other goods locked up in their shops. This coincided with a period of distress among the poorer classes caused by high prices and the difficulty in obtaining supplies on credit. On the 18th January three shops were broken into and grain and other property were stolen. Three of the culprits were caught red-handed by the police and were convicted and punished. Nothing further appears to have happened until the 6th February when a second raid occurred, followed on the 11th February by another grain robbery.

On the 20th February looting of shops on a bigger scale began at Ahmedpur, a village in the same police station jurisdiction, which had been similarly evacuated owing to appearance of plague. Large bands composed of inhabitants of the neighbouring villages, in some cases helped by bad characters from the adjoining districts, entered the town and pillaged the deserted shops and houses, seizing grain and valuables, burning account books and in some cases setting fire to the houses themselves. Other gangs quickly formed and a succession of similar raids were reported in and around the plague infected area which rapidly spread by example to the adjoining tracts and over the border into Muzaffargarh and Multan districts. In the latter district fortunately very few cases occurred.

After the 28th February in Muzafurgarh the infection entered at the northern extremity and spread quickly to the south of the district. Altogether over 100 cases of dacoities are reported to have occurred. The spread of the lawless movement which was directed almost exclusively against Hindu traders and shop-keepers was favoured by the remoteness of the tracts affected from the district headquarters and the consequent delay in drafting in extra police to cope with the dacoit bands.

Directly the seriousness of the outbreak was realised measures were taken to restore order and bring offenders to justice. Strong police reinforcements together with two additional gazetted officers were drafted into the districts concerned and detachments of British troops were marched through the affected tracts. The effect of these measures has been that no fresh cases have been reported from Jhang district since 4th March and in Muzaffargarh the situation is now believed to be completely under control, the last case having occurred on the 16th instant.

Several hundred arrests have been made, a considerable amount of property has been recovered. Investigation of the offences is now being rapidly conducted by the staff which has been specially strengthened and some hundreds of accused persons already have been sent up for trial. A special magistrate with Section 30 powers has been appointed for trial of ordinary dacoits and more will be added if necessary, while arrangements are being made for the appointment of a special magistrate to dispose of more serious cases under the Defence of India Act.

At the same time measures have been taken to relieve urgent cases of distress among the victims of the dacoities.

PRE-WAR GERMANY.

In the first of her course of twelve lectures on pre-war Germany, Mme. Louis Latour showed to a large and interested audience at the Caxton Hall during mail week how an intimate study of Germany revealed the anomaly under which that country was labouring. By trying to imitate the Saxon and Latin civilisations which she could not assimilate, instead of remaining purely Germanic, Germany had come to betray her own destiny and genius and, at this present hour of crisis, she was so to speak, revengefully cruel and ruthless. Mme. Latour's next lecture, "A French Student's Notes on Germany," will be given next Monday at three o'clock at the Caxton Hall.

TOSSING THE PANCAKE.

The ancient custom of tossing and scrambling for the pancake was observed at Westminister School during mail week, a number of parents and friends being gathered in the big school for the ceremony.

The Abbey Beadle, carrying his insignia of office, preceded the cook into the school. The cook carried the pancake in a special pan, and the competitors being lined up in a row, the pancake was thrown into the air with considerable dexterity. One boy got well away from his companions and fell on the coveted article. He promptly disappeared from view under a pile of boys but after two minutes' time was called and he emerged triumphant. His name was Thomas M. Ker.

The journal "L'Echo de Belge" says it has leaked out that many of the officers and functionaries composing the German administration in Brussels are experiencing a sense of insecurity and are thinking of transferring the administrative quarters to Namur or Antwerp.

The German Government have commandeered all stocks of brass, etc., in the possession of clock and watch-makers in the Black Forest. A Government inventory is also being taken of all stocks of various metals in Hungary, especially aluminium, antimony, lead, copper, and nickel.

THE DEFENCE OF BELGIUM

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S STATEMENT.

(By Yesterday's Mail.)

The new number of "Pearson's Magazine" contains an account of a conversation which an American writer, Mr. H. B. Needham, has had with Mr. Lloyd George. In this talk the Chancellor of the Exchequer discussed the reasons for British participation in the war. The following are extracts from Mr. Needham's account of his visit to Mr. Lloyd George:—

The invasion of Belgium (the Chancellor of the Exchequer said) made the vital difference, as far as I was concerned, between peace and war. And, I might add, the violation of Belgian neutrality turned our own people from a desire for peace to an insistence on war. The Saturday after war had actually been declared on the Continent, a poll of the electors of Great Britain would have shown 95 per cent. against embroiling this country in hostilities. Powerful City financiers whom it was my duty to interview this Saturday on the financial situation ended the conference with an earnest hope that Britain would "keep out of it." A poll on the following Tuesday would have resulted in a vote of 99 per cent. in favour of war; and the City interests which knew that our participation in a great European war would mean heavy loss, and might bring ruin on them, and were therefore, on Saturday, unanimously opposed to war, by Tuesday were quite as unanimously in favour of it. What had happened in the meantime? The Colonies were there on Tuesday; so was the trade and the shipping and the commerce; all the selfish inducements were quite as potent on Tuesday as they were on Saturday. The revolution in public sentiment was attributable entirely to an attack made by Germany on a small and unprotected country which had done her no wrong; and what Britain was not prepared to do for interests political and commercial, she readily risked to help the weak and the helpless.

I know it is part of the German policy to represent our interference as a calculated move of sellish craft to capture the trade and shipping of a dangerous rival, and to annext colonies whose prosperity had excited our greed. But this, I know, is true—after the guarantee given that the German Fleet would not attack the coast of France or annex any French territory, I would not have been a party to a declaration of war, had Belgium not been invaded, and I think I can say the same thing for most, if not all, of my colleagues. If Germany had been wise she would not have set foot on Belgian soil. The Liberal Government, then, would not have intervened. Germany made a grave mistake. The cost of no war has even approximated to the cost of the present war. The largest amount spent by Great Britain in war in a single year before the present was £71,000,000. The Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars cost in the aggregate £831,000,000; that war was spread over 20 years. The Crimean War cost £67,500,000; that was spread over three financial years. The Boer War cost £211,000,000; that was spread over four financial years. The first full year of this war will cost Great Britain at least £450,000,000.

We have at least 2,000,000 men serving the country under arms at the present time and when the next million is fully enlisted, as I confidently anticipate it will be,—and under voluntary service—in the course of the next few months there will be 3,000,000 men under arms. It is forgotten too often that, in addition to a very considerable Army, we are maintining a huge Navy as well.

Already I have told you that we have nothing to gain. I might modify that statement to this extent—that the war ought certainly to bring about a reduction in costly armaments—a reduction to Great Britain in her naval expenditure, provided this could be done without threatening the safety of the Empire. This would be a great gain, of course. I believe there will come peace predicated, first of all, on new geographical boundaries, boundaries based on national lines, on the will of the respective peoples; and, secondly, on a mutual pledge of the signatories, not only to respect guaranteed neutrality, but to chastise the nation which offers to break the international compact.

"THOSE ANIMALS OF INDIANS".

A BAVARIAN OFFICER'S WILD OUTBURST

"The Times" published on February 20, an extraordinary letter which has been written to a friend in England by a Bavarian officer. It is dated January 30, and is headed "Position between Sobain and Perthes, near to Reims." The following extract will be of particular interest to Indians:—

Let me tell you our feelings against the different nations—for Belgium and France, sympathy and admiration for their soldiers. They are brave fellows, and every prisonner is treated as well as possible, like one one of our own. For Russia, Serbia, Montenegro, and all the other lot of fighters for civilisation—dispise. One has to fight against them like one fights against a disgusting animal. For England—hate and disgust. A hate I have never believed to be possible. I have this hate too. When I was in Belgium I told to my soldiers—five francs for a Belge prisonner, but five days' prison for an English prisoner. I have not given any pardon to an Englishman, and I shall not have taken any from them. You ask me why? Let me tell of a scene which has happened. A comrade was killed. I ask, is he married? Yes, he is owner of a big mill and father of five children. Who had killed him? An animal, one of those Indians. A human? No, a kind of human that lives a life of an animal, of a dangerous animal at home, and which is employed at present to fight for civilisation, to kill our men, and every one of us has a position at home—teachers, university professors, rich farmers all kinds of men, rich and poor, high and common. Do you understand that we treat those creatures like dangerous animals?

LONDON LETTER.

DARDANELLES OPERATIONS.

THE INEFFECTUAL BLOCKADE.

BUSINESS AS USUAL IN LONDON.

Attention in England during mail week was focussed on the operations in the Dardanelles, and the subsequent opening of the Black Sea, which will mean the removal of one of the economic and military difficulties of the Allies. The submarine blockade of the British coast is still having no effect on shipping, and, generally speaking "business as usual" is the order of the day in London.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Mar. 5.

Attention has been concentrated this week on the naval operations of the campaign, which have developed in a sufficiently startling manner. We have seen the temporary collapse of the German submarine campaign, the brilliant Allied attack on the Dardanelles, and Mr. Asquith's declaration of the policy with which it is proposed to meet the German naval piracy. The news of the offensive undertaken by the Allied fleets against the Dardanelles revealed the very interesting fact that the Queen Elizabeth, the first ship to mount the great 15-in. guns, and the first capital ship to be driven by oil fuel entirely, is already in the fighting line. Her ten guns have an effective range of twelve miles, and each throws a ton of metal, so that she is an infinitely more powerful engine of war than any other battery ashore or afloat. Before many weeks are over her sister-ships will be completed, and a new and immensely strong squadron will have been added to the British fleet. Meanwhile, "Black Bess," the sailors call her, is making her name in the Dardanelles. The forcing of the Dardanelles is a very difficult operation, even with the powerful means at the disposal of the Allies, because of the possibility of placing floating mines to float down with the current. The work of the mine-sweepers, carried out under the protection of the guns of the squadron, is an essential part of the attack, and makes progress necessarily slow. The gradual progress made by the ships against the comparatively weak Turkish defences, and the elaborate precautions which it is necessary to take against mines and submarines, is the best answer to those arm-chair critics who have thought the British fleet unenterprising because it has not yet assailed the defences of Wilhelmshaven and the Kiel Canal. The Gallipoli Peninsula is being assailed from the north from the Gulf of Saros as well, and it is not likely that under these conditions the fortified lines of Bulair will be able to offer a serious resistance. Once the difficult narrows of the Dardanelles are forced, the fall of Constantinople is certain. But the five miles which next (March 5th), lie before the Allies are the most difficult of all.

The attack on the Dardanelles is perhaps the most dramatic event of the war, for Constantinople is still, as ever, the key to the Near East. The Balkan States can hardly remain mere spectators of the event. The opening of the Black Sea to the Allied fleets means that they command the Balkan situation, and that German prestige in the Near East, built up with so much patience and skill is effectually destroyed.

A Paris rumour, which may or may not be true, says, however, that before the bombardment of the Dardanelles began, an agreement was signed in Paris that Constantinople should internationalised.

THE BLACK SEA.

In the immediate future the opening of the Black Sea means the removal of one of the economic and military difficulties of the Allies, for it means that Russian wheat will be able to be exported through the usual channels, that the financial situation in Russia will be immediately relieved, and that Russia will be able to get war equipment and material from western Europe by sea. This matter of Russian equipment means a great strengthening of the Allied offensive on the Eastern front, as it will enable the Grand Duke Nicholas to bring into the field the enormous reserves of men at his disposition. This war, as Mr. Lloyd George has said, will be won in the workshops of France and England just as much as on the plains of France and Poland; and it is an essential part of the programme that ammunition and clothing should have a safe and easy route from Marseilles and Liverpool to Odessa, and that Black Sea wheat should reach our shores with equal ease.

It is doubtless no mere coincidence that the attack on the Dardanelles follows close on the heels of the Russian reverse in the Bukovina. The result of the German occupation of Czernowitz which lies at the centre of a knot of railways, threatened communications between Russia and Rumania, and might delay indefinitely the expected advent of Rumania in the colossal struggle. The co-operation between the Allies becomes closer as time goes on, and the unity of the strategic plan is assured by the presence of the veteran General Pau at the Russian headquarters.

THE INEFFECTUAL BLOCKADE.

The German submarine policy of torpedoing merchant vessels without warning is exercising no effect on the sailings of British ships. Last week's list of casualties, two Norwegians and seven British, is indeed serious, though happily few lives were lost, but it involves only a small risk to the individual ship, since there are every day in British waters some 400 ships. Firemen and stokers from the torpedoed vessels, who run the maximum risk of losing their lives, are signing on for other ships with true British phlegm and contempt of danger. The British collier Thordis has successfully rammed a submarine and has won the prize offered by a shipping paper to the first British merchantman to accomplish this feat. It is very doubtful whether Germany has the means to carry out more than a policy of submarine raids. Some light has been thrown on the number of these pests which Germany may have at her disposal by the well-known naval critic, Mr. A. H. Pollen, who is informed that the German Government had placed large orders for submarine oil engines, in excess of those building before the war. The building of these engines is the longest process in submarine construction, and with the resources of Krupps and the big Nuremberg yards at her disposal, she may now have some sixty "under sea boats" at sea. Meanwhile, it is satisfactory to know that those competent to judge are satisfied that our means of offence against submarines are sufficient, though the Admiralty naturally does not take the public into its confidence in this matter. Nor do we hear of all the successful actions against German submarines that take place. Whatever Lord Fisher's dispositions against submarines are, they are evidently efficacious. During the long bombardment of the Belgian coast, submarines were always seeking to attack the Allied warships, but without success, and naturally they have turned their attention also in vain, against the transports. Since the beginning of the war the British navy has learnt to deal with submarines.

We do not know exactly to what extent Germany has succeeded in importing commodities hithertoo, but judging by the drastic regulations for the consumption of food and other things, she must already be in straits. The average working-class consumer in this country consumes about five or six pounds of bread a week. The Berlin bread-ticket allows four lbs. for an adult, and less for a child.

COST OF THE WAR.

Mr. Asquith's statement last Monday threw some light on the probable cost of the war. In asking for a vote of credit of £250,000,000 towards the expenses of the next financial year, he asked for the largest single vote on record in the annals of the House. The vote is intended to cover expenditure for about 100 days, up to about the second week in July, which, allowing for ordinary expenditure fifty millions, leaves provision for war expenditure at the rate of two millions, a day. The additional taxation already imposed by the Government is calculated to bring in a sum of £65,000,000 in additional revenue in 1915-16, which will more than meet the interest even on these colossal sums. Up to March 1st, we had actually spent 362 millions on the war, of which 38 millions was in advances to the Dominions and 11 millions in advances to our Allies.

THE LABOUR DIFFICULTY.

Neutrals visiting London are astonished to find how effectually the policy of "business as usual" is practised here. They find the calmness with which the situation is accepted almost preternatural, and find no evidence of a state of war except in the darkened streets, and the occasional passage of a column of recruits. The calmness is not quite so profound as it may appear to the outsider, though there is absolute confidence as to the outcome. Nevertheless, there was some need for the sharp reminder of Mr. Lloyd George last Monday that we are a nation at war, and that the differences between Capital and Labour, as well as other differences must be sunk in the face of the enemy. Where there is indifference and a lack of appreciation of the seriousness of the situation it is due in no small degree to the official policy of secrecy, which may be necessary, but certainly does not obscure to the busy factory worker the essential service that he renders to the state by increasing the rate of output of clothing and equipment to its outmost limit. Every workman would set aside his personal grievances if he were clear that delay on his part endangered the safety of his fellows fighting in the trenches, and the employer would surely show the like patriotism in meeting the demands of the men. The state of affairs on the Clyde shows a disastrous lack of understanding, though it is impossible for observers in London to know where the onus of blame rests. The men have gone back to work after the loss of some precious days, but the dispute is not really settled, and must be adjusted before the maximum output is secured. It is not that the working classes are indifferent to the war, or are deficient in patriotism. How can they be when the great bulk of our volunteer soldiers come from working class homes? But there is a not altogether ungrounded fear that the strenuous conditions of war-time may not set the pace for industry in time of peace, and it is on the workers that the burden of the increased cost of living falls most heavily. It is said that some two million workers are already receiving war bonuses to meet the increased cost of living, and sympathetic consideration will have to be given to those who are still working for very much the same wages as before the war.

REAL PROGRESS BEING MADE.

This week war correspondents have been welcomed at the Front for the first time. They do not so far tell us much of actual operations, but they add to the picture already given us by our much-abused Eye-witness of the life our men are living at the Front. They represent Sir John French as in the best of health and spirits, and as being the idol of the army, both of officers and men. The official communiques from the Western Front do not show much advantage day by day, but they do, when read over a week, show that real progress is being made. The most marked progress is being made in Champagne, in the district of the Argonne. The French have now possession of the whole of the German trenches north-west of Perthes and north of Beau Sejour, over a front of ten miles, and it looks as if the operations were of more than merely local importance, and might conceivably be the beginning of important movements. But it is still only in the East that there are big strategical movements of troops. Last week it looked as if Hindenburg had completely crippled the Russian offensive, but the Russians have once more shown their remarkable powers of recuperation. The ten days' fighting around Przasnysz between Feb. 18th and Feb. 28th, has resulted in a serious defeat for the redoubtable Hindenburg, and it is possible that the Germans may be compelled to retreat all along the line from the line of the rivers which form a strong line of defence in Western Poland. The Germans in their retreat left behind them 10,000 prisoners. At the southern end of the Russian line of battle in the Bukovina the enemy still appear to hold the key of the position, but the fortunes of war in this quarter may be seriously affected by the Balkan situation.

THE LATE MR. GOKHALE.

Tributes continue to appear in the Press to the late Mr. Gokhale. He was to us in London the typical example of the Indian saint and visionary who was yet not too far removed from everyday life to accomplish great things in the world of politics and statesmanship. Everyone who knew anything of his work over here in connexion with the Morley reforms and with the Commission on the Civil Service recognised his outstanding ability. It is interesting to read in the last issue of the "Nation" in an article by Mr. Nevinson that the last time he saw Mr. Gokhale he said that he was hoping that the service of Indian troops in France would raise the position of the whole people in English eyes. It is a thousand pities from that point of view that we are allowed to hear so little of the heroism of either the Indian or the British troops in the field.

PROHIBITION OF WHEAT EXPORT.

GOVERNMENT TO PURCHASE FOR EXPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 25.

A notification is published to-day prohibiting the export of wheat from April 1st, 1915, to March 31st 1916, except by or on behalf of the Crown. A second notification prohibits exports of wheat flour unless under a permit from the Chief Customs Officers.

The following Press Communiqué is issued by the Commerce and Industry Department: A notification has been issued to-day in pursuance of the policy recently announced by the Government of Idia in regard to wheat exports after the 31st March.

A separate notification has also been issued in regard to flour. No exports of wheat will be permitted from April 1st next to March 31st 1916, except by or on behalf of the Crown. Government will buy for export through leading wheat exporting firms in this country.

The price will shortly be announced at which Government will begin to purchase for April shipment under arrangements nearing completion. This initial price will be relatively high in comparison with the price which will be offered later.

The price will be lowered for May shipments and Government reserve the right in their discretion to lower the initial price even before 30th April should this seem advisable.

Still further reductions will be announced for June shipments. It is intended by this means to effect steady reduction of prices to a figure which will take due account both of the necessities of the consumer and of the reasonable expectations of the cultivator.

Any difference between Indian and world prices, less remuneration of agent firms, and other necessary expenses will accrue to Government as profit and arrangements will, it is hoped, be made by which this will be earmarked for special purposes.

The interests of Indian consumers in Eastern countries have been duly considered and care will be taken that the necessary supplies of wheat are made available for them.

Flours are dealt with on a different footing, the exports being relatively insignificant as compared with those of wheat. I has not been thought necessary to bring it within the scheme above outlined by which export will only take place on behalf of Government.

In order to prevent excessive exportation exports will be restricted for same period viz from April 1st next to March 31st 1916, to an amount approximately equal to the quantity exported during the year 1913-14. This amount is being allotted among the various milling interests concerned.

DELHI CLUB BOMB CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 25.

The address of Council in the Delhi Club bomb incident case concluded on Wednesday, and the case was adjourned to the 29th instant when Mr. Connolly will deliver judgment.

BOMBAY CITY SURVEY BILL.

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

IMPORTANT MODIFICATIONS.

The following is the report of the Select Committee of the Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the Bill to provide for a survey of the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Bill further to amend the Bombay City Land-revenue Act, 1876. The report is signed by all the members of the Committee:—

1. The more important of the somewhat extensive modifications which we have made in the Survey Bill have two principal objects in view. Firstly, we are of opinion that it is necessary to define more clearly the purpose and method of the enquiries to be made by the survey officers in the course of the survey. The object of the survey is, as we understand, to produce a reliable map, supported by a register containing the names of the present holders of the properties whose boundaries are indicated on the map. In the Bill as published there were certain provisions which suggested that the preparation of the "register of possession" might directly or indirectly involve something approaching an inquiry into titles. Such an inquiry was not one of the objects of the Bill and the procedure prescribed was wholly inadequate for it. At the same time we think that the provisions dealing with the investigation of the facts of possession were unnecessarily elaborate for the purposes of a survey, and that certain expressions in the Bill were likely to give rise to misapprehension. For these reasons we have inserted clause 7, which prescribes the survey map and register, and we have removed the somewhat formal provisions regarding enquiry into disputes, appeals, and subsequent enquiry by the "Enquiry Officer," together with all expressions which are capable of being so construed as to suggest that the operations of the survey involve any judicial enquiry into titles or are in any way determinative of rights.

2. Secondly, we observe that the Survey Bill, read with the City Land-revenue Bill as published, extended to the holders of all lands the obligation to report transfers of land, which at present applies only to holders of land paying revenue to Government. We do not, however, consider that the nature of the enquiries that will be made for the purposes of the survey will be such as to form the foundation of a record which would be kept up to date by a system of compulsory notification of transfer. Such a record could be prepared only after an adequate enquiry into title. We therefore think that it will not be desirable or necessary to impose upon landowners any legal obligation to report transfers, and we believe that even without such assistance the Collector will have sufficient information at his command to enable him to enter the necessary changes from time to time in the survey register. If these views are accepted by the Council, the greater part of the provisions of the City Land-revenue Bill can be eliminated, and the remaining two clauses can be incorporated in the Survey Bill.

NOTES ON CLAUSES.

In a series of Notes on Clauses the Committee state:—

Clause 2.—A definition of property is unnecessary in view of the modification in the provisions for the assessment of survey-fees.

For the definition of "owner" we have substituted a definition of "holder." The latter expression appears to be more convenient, as the provisions of the Bill are independent of proprietary rights. The person who will be liable for the survey-fee, for the maintenance of temporary boundary marks and the cost of revision of maps, and whose name will be entered in the register, is primarily the person in occupation of the land. But if the occupier pays rent for the land, the "holder" is the recipient of rent, unless he himself pays rent, in which case the highest in the scale is the "holder." It is, however, proposed specifically to exempt Government, the Corporation and the Improvement and Port Trusts from the payment of survey-fee [see clause 10 (2), proviso (*a*)]. The "explanation" deals with the case where money, either rent in the proper sense or assessment or otherwise, is paid to Government or one of the corporate bodies mentioned or to a fazendar, and where consequently Government or one of those bodies or the fazendar would, under the definition, be the "holder." We think that in such case the person making such payment should be the "holder," except where such person merely holds on a tenancy for less than a year.

Clause 4, proviso.—This has been modified so as to require notice to be given in all cases and to cover cases where the occupier is absent.

Clause 5.—The words making it legally incumbent upon the person served to attend and give information have been omitted, because they would make section 174 of the Indian Penal Code applicable as an alternative to clause 21 (of this Bill as published). We are of opinion that neither of these penalties need be prescribed. Holders will generally desire to be present and afford information regarding their land, and we think that the risk of an inaccurate entry being made in their absence will be sufficient inducement.

Clause 6.—The expression "shall be bound by the results of the survey" implies that the survey affects rights and has been omitted.

Clauses 7 *to* 11 (in the Bill as published).—As intimated in the opening paragraphs, we have omitted these clauses. We consider that their retention might lead to the impression that the result of the survey officer's summary investigation had something of the value of a judicial decision on the question of possession. In the great majority of cases the facts will be easily ascertainable. Should difficulty arise in particular instances, the survey officer will take the course indicated by the circumstances of each case, with regard to the requirements of the survey.

Clause 7 (of the Bill as amended).—In the Bill as published powers are conferred for making maps (clause 15) and a register of possession is referred to in the rules clause (No. 19). As a survey map and register will be the principal products of the survey, they should, we think, be explicitly provided for, and we have drafted the clause accordingly.

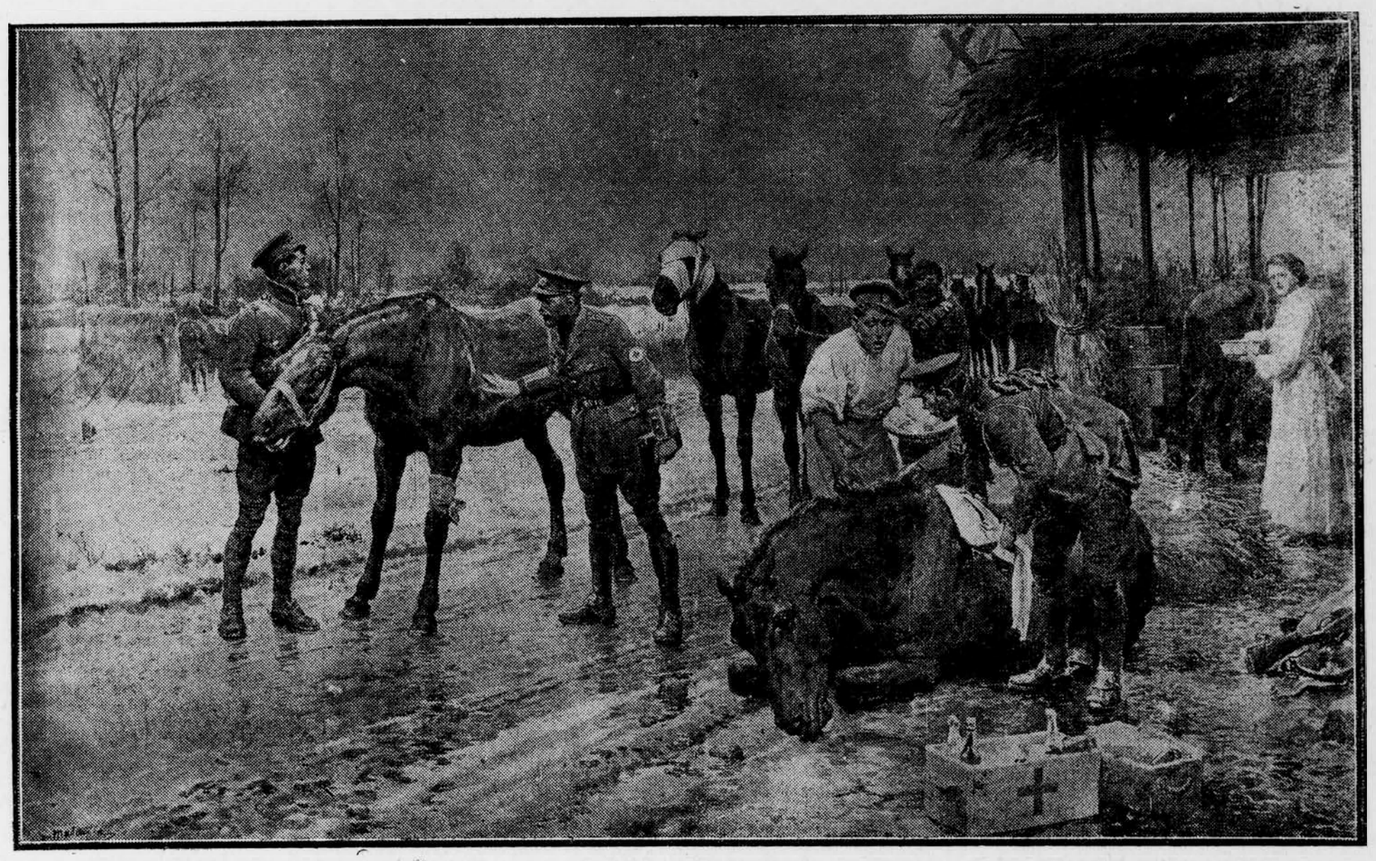
Clause 10 (original clause 14).—The provisions regarding the levy of survey-fees have been expanded with the objects of defining exactly the person liable and the manner of assessment, and of making such exemptions as appear to be just. In the Bill as published, although the holder was made responsible for payment of the survey-fee, "holder" was not defined. The proviso limiting the amount leviable by way of survey-fees to one-half the cost of the survey has been inserted in view of the arrangements made between Government, the Corporation and the Port Trust for contributing to the cost of the survey.

Clause 7 (of the Bill as amended).—In the power to make rules is contained in clause 18 of the amended Bill.

Clause 15 (of the amended Bill).—This provision will make it clear that the survey will not involve any inquisition into titles.

Clause 23 (of the Bill as published).—We think that as any extension of the municipal limits of the city would have to be effected by legislation, the extension of the Survey Act could appropriately be considered in connection with such legislation, should the occasion arise.

THE WORK OF THE BLUE CROSS AT THE FRONT.



With acknowledgment to "The Sphere."

Veterinary Doctors receiving a wounded horse for treatment at a Blue Cross Station.

RAILWAY GUARD CONVICTED OF NEGLIGENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 25.

In the Presidency Magistrate's Court his Worship delivered judgment yesterday in the case in which Guard Clifford of the M. and S. M. Railway was prosecuted for negligence while on duty on 19th November last. While waiting with his train at Korukupet the accused failed to draw up clear of the crossing with the result that another train dashed into it and in the collision the Assistant Station Master was killed. The Magistrate found the accused guilty under section 201 of the Railway Act and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 150 or in default to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment

A COCANADA ROMANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCANADA, March 25.

The town of Cocanada has been the recipient of a munificent gift of rupees eight lakhs from the late Mr. Malladi Satuli Naiker, a fisherman who it is said life as a lascar, but later went to and there amassed a fortune which mated at about fifty lakhs at th his death.

The deceased gentleman is s been a native of Coringa, a po nada that fell into ruin wh came into prominence.

That matters in Aust worse than is allowed surface is proved by commercial and poli sent in a protest t of the Interior a permitted to di mic situation

FUTURE OF BELGIUM.

SPIRIT AND NATIONAL IDEALS.

ITS PLACE IN THE EUROPE OF TO-MORROW.

The following article by Canon Noel, professor at the University of Louvain, which appears in the "Daily News and Leader," deals with the history of Belgian progress and the national potentialities of the race:—

The Future of Belgium—what will it be? A clear and decisive answer to that question would involve the knowledge of several facts, which we do not yet possess. That the future of a nation does not depend on itself alone is especially true in the case of a little nation, which has been drawn, in spite of itself, into a struggle such as that through which we are now passing.

It is evident that the future of Belgium depends to a certain extent on military developments, which we except to take place sooner or later. Of course, this future would not be the same in the event of a German victory as in that of a victory for the Allies. But that is not all. The way in which military developments take place will have an important reaction on that future. Each day that the Germans occupy Belgium means increased suffering, more widely-spread ruin; soon perhaps the 7,000,000 Belgians who remain in Belgium will be driven to famine.

No one knows, on the other hand, how the German retreat will be conducted, and what they will leave either of the population or the resources of the country.

But beside the military factor, which is unknown, beside the diplomatic factor, which is still more unknown, and the economic factor, which I leave to others to consider, there is one factor of considerable importance which we can now discuss, and that is the psychological factor.

If we know the mental and spiritual capacity of a person we can deduce from it how he will bear trials, how he will succeed in his undertakings, and what task can be rightly entrusted to him.. It is even so in the case of nations.

THE VERDICT OF HISTORY.

Henceforth the attitude of Belgium has gained for her the admiration of the world; public opinion is more and more on her side. This is a moral victory, which no diplomacy can ever again disown. Force after all is not all-powerful. The day of reflection, of justice, of common-sense must come, in its turn, and in that day the importance of ethical factors will, of necessity, again predominate. Do we not read in Von Bernhardi's book that it is better to be beaten than not to have resisted? That is to admit that the verdict of history is other than that of success in war. Professor Karl Lamprecht has already admitted that to annex Belgium wou'd be a madness and an impossibly. He was probably thinking of the Belgian scholars, who have applied his method to the history of our country, and have shown how for six centuries the Belgian nation has grown up to a free and independent national life.

But to-day we have what is worth more than all historical demonstrations: we have a fact whose existence is proclaimed more loudly by trial than by success—the unity of Belgium in its will for independence and liberty. All the stories which filter across our frontiers show an enthusiasm, a calm and cheerful courage, a loyal patriotism which can sustain every trial, a wonderful spirit of religion. From the grimaces made by the street boys of Brussels at the German soldiers to the courageous Pastoral Letter in which the Primate of Belgium arouses the courage of his flock, all reveals to us the same proud and indomitable spirit, a spirit confident in the justice of its cause, firmly anchored in a common will. Whilst they live, these 7,000,000 brave people will never give the submission of their hearts and the co-operation of their energy to any power other than the lawful Monarchy, freely chosen by the nation in 1830, and gloriously personified by the heroic King Albert.

A WIDER HORIZON.

Formerly the existence of a Belgian national conscience might have been a matter for some little doubt. A long period of prosperity had hidden it, and had, on the other hand, favoured the excessive growth of interior party strife. The neutrality guaranteed in 1839 by the henceforth famous "scrap of paper" may have had its advantages, but it has certinly had its disadvantages! It narrowed the horizon of the Belgians, for it never allowed them to look beyond their own frontiers, nor to decide freely for themselves their position in the midst of the nations which surround them; while, at the same time, it bade us forget that our national existence rested before all things on our common will. That will, however, which had grown up through the centuries still existed. It is a very false idea, though one with which we sometimes meet, that the Belgian national life is of recent growth. On the contrary, it rests on long centuries of common struggles for a common ideal—the ideal of [illegible]ional and independent life. This ideal [illegible]en realised ever since the Middle [illegible] In 1830 it only took a form more [illegible] and tangible when it became [illegible]d in a natical dynasty.

[illegible]fference of language has never [illegible]e Belgian Provinces of a common [illegible]t seems to correspond but little [illegible]fferences. It has never corres[illegible]itical divisions. And from the [illegible] great proportion of the cul[illegible]classes have spoken both [illegible]emish. But beneath the two [illegible]mi:it of Belgium is the [illegible]fference in the national

[illegible]ion through which [illegible] necessarily have [illegible]s been to awake [illegible]e old combative energies, and the common ideal. The second will be to give Belgium a part to play in the Europe of to-morrow. The Treaty of 1839 showed, perhaps, some mistrust of us; events have shown that that mistrust was misplaced. The Treaty unquestionably placed us under control; henceforward we have earned our emancipation. But what part can Belgium be called upon to play?

Our past might afford a ground for the most exalted dreams. Many times in our history we have been very near materialising the idea of a great State between Germany and France, a State strong and powerful, whose existence would, perhaps, have spared Europe many a disaster. In the times of the Crusades, Belgians, on behalf of all Western Christendom, founded and preserved the Latin Empire of Constantinople and the Christian Kingdom of Jerusalem.

THE NATIONAL AWAKENING.

But the tasks of the future are not necessarily of the same kind as those of the past. The important thing is to realise to the full that Belgium is capable of playing a part in the world.

I have just shown that Belgium possesses a national conscience. What is the quality of that national conscience, and what confidence is to be placed in our capacity for work and for political and social organisation? How and under what form will the power of Belgium reveal itself when and where she is called upon to act?

We ought not to judge the nation too exclusively by the refugees now scattered about in England and elsewhere. Some of them are accustomed to travel, and are used to international life; they are strongly cosmopolitan. Others, torn, from the surroundings in which they had grown up, and on which they depended, roughly deprived of the tasks by which they had ordered their lives, uncertain of the morrow, and prevented by circumstances from giving themselves up to any undertaking, whose utility they can see, and whose organisation they can grasp, are living under external conditions, most foreign to our temperament. Neither must we forget that by far the greater number of those whose characters are most steeped in national energy, and most representative, are with the army or in Belgium.

There is no country in the world like ours for work. The Belgian lives to work, he works with an energy which knows no discouragement and a patience which knows no fatigue. The quantity of work which he puts out is unparalled. This is capable of mathematical proof. According to statistics, the sum total of business carried on in Belgium is, in proportion to the sum total of the population, the first in the world. It is capable also of historical proof. At least once a century for a very long time past Belgium has been devastated by war, and each time the country has risen up again with marvellous rapidity. The amazing flight of Flemish art, art whose wealth and magnificence we can see in Rubens and Jordaens, dates from the very morrow of a time of troubles and wars, after which the condition of the country might have been very like it is to-day.

A PART IN THE LIFE OF NATIONS.

But to energy of will Belgium joins a great spirit of judgment and good sense. Her mind and her will are, at the same time, extremely independent. And the result of this is that the Belgian never takes upon himself a duty until he understands it, or, better still, until he has realised it to himself. The result is that, once face to face with an aim he can understand a cause that he loves, he will devote to it an energy that will bear every trial, and a fidelity that nothing can shake.

Good sense and a logical mind, independence of the intelligence and the will, these are qualities whose worth may not be set too high.

They ought to, be enough to compensate for some dark spots. The Belgian is at times a little undisciplined; he is often somewhat materialistic, and his culture lacks refinement. But this is the other side of a firm and original nature; and moreover, we ought probably to consider that the repeated devastations, which have come upon us in the course of history, have never allowed our civilisation to sit down and develop itself to the point of producing those last fruits of sustained effort, which are the charm of a long refined culture.

It must especially be remarked that, if the Belgian mind is closed to suggestions that would impose themselves upon it from without, it is, on the other hand, wonderfully faithful to obligations, which it has freely taken upon itself. This is the ground of the strength and productiveness of free association in Belgium. Nowhere else can there be found such an extraordinary growth of works of charity, social work, and works of instruction, as the association of private intiative has created in Belgium.

This same spirit of fidelity appears in the persistent attachment, through the centuries, of the nation to the Catholic Faith, which is, apart from the love of liberty, the most remarkable feature of our national conscience.

Fidelity and honesty, these are the two features which, in Belgium, are deeply imprinted on individual transactions, and political life. These two features mark with tragic glory our attitude in the present crisis. They will mark, in the future, our attitude in the life of nations. Whatever may be the part we are called upon to play, it can be placed to our credit that we shall play it with devotion and honesty, that we shall be loyal to our engagements and faithful to our word. And that is not so common a feature as to count for nothing in the diplomatic life of our times.

THE DARJEELING INSPECTOR'S TRIAL.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT EXTORTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DARJEELING, March 25.

The hearing of the case in which Inspector Simpson is charged with alleged attempt at extortion was resumed yesterday before Mr. Nicholl, Sessions Judge. Dr. Kashinath of the Victoria Hospital and Sidheswar Dey, clerk to the Civil Surgeon of Darjeeling, were examined for the prosecution. They deposed to the incident of the 8th January. A chaprasi of the complainant was also examined in this connection. Mr. Barrett of the Municipality was tendered for cross-examination. The case is proceeding.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY.

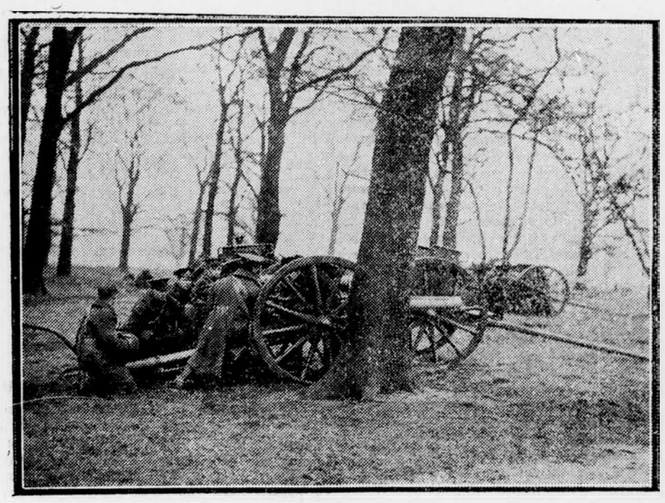


Photo by "Central News."

BRITISH ARTILLERY IN ACTION IN A WOOD.

WRECK OF ZEPPELIN L 3.

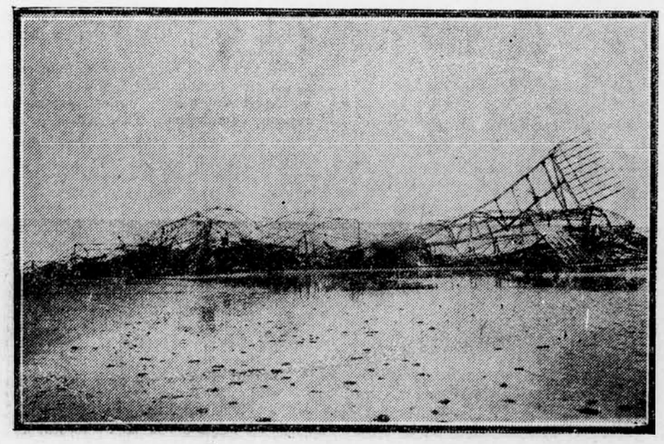


Photo by "Central News."

The photo shows the wrecked Zeppelin lying in the water at low tide on the Island of Fanoe.

TRENCH LIFE.

SPIRITED COMMENTS OF AN H. A. C. PRIVATE.

A swift, sidelike glance at the conditions of trench warfare is given in a racy letter from Private—, of the Honourable Artillery Company.

"Well I felt like a Christian once more, instead of a tramp," he writes, "having had a wash and hot shave and general clean up for the first time for four or five days.

"My word, you did give us a treat last night. We left our close billets about 7.30, and arrived here about 9.30 or so, very weary and tired and found your parcel, for which I (and others) are so grateful. Five of us gathered round that cake and those gingerbreads, and in a very few minutes there were only faint traces of either and five weary persons felt very much better. We had some more luck, too, for 'the Babe' (a comrade's nickname) had an enormous tin of marmalade.

"We left here on Friday last about 5.30 for close billets, and this time went straight into the trenches for 24 hours. We were in support trenches this time, from which one may not fire, and we were allowed to sleep at night.

"At midnight two of us had to go and do some digging—'the Babe' and I went—and after we had been digging for some time 'the Babe' paused and said in his usual droll way, 'Well, I never thought I should be digging a bally hole in Belgium at midnight.' We went back to bed at 2 a.m. and slept until about 6 o'clock. We then had breakfast and settled down to read. I had dropped off to sleep about 11 o'clock, and was rudely awakened at 11-45 by the fact that they had commenced to shell us. We all had to clear out quickly and spread along the sides of the trench. We had to spend from midday till about 5 p.m. crouching down in the bottom of the trench with our feet in about six inches of mud and water. We were not sorry when the relief arrived.

"The nuns of the convent here are very good to us. They wash our things and let us invade their kitchens to wash and shave ourselves, even giving us hot water to remove as much dirt as possible. You can guess the mess we make on the floor, but it only seems to amuse them, their sole comment being 'Ah! it is the trenches in our kitchen.'"

TELL-TALE MOTOR-CYCLE.

How a wife traced her husband by a motor-cycle was told in the Edinburgh Court of Session, before Lord Anderson, during mail week. When Lilian Duncan, 7 Granville-street, Glasgow, asked for a divorce against her husband Harold Graham formerly of Langside-avenue, Glasgow.

After six years of married life husband and wife parted. The wife heard that her husband was living with another woman. The only address she had was "Glasgow," bit knowing that her husband had a motor-bicycle she travelled from London and inquired at various Glasgow garages till she found the one where her husband's bicycle was stored. She waited till he came. He admitted living with the other woman. The divorce was granted.

VILLAGE DACOITY.

FREE FIGHT ENSUES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 25.

On Tuesday night a daring dacoity was committed in the house of a trader of the village Nawparah near Baranagore, a few miles north of Calcutta.

At about midnight about a dozen dacoits armed with weapons raided the house. They forcibly entered the house after breaking the outer door, tied up some male members and began to torture them.

While the dacoits were looting the house, the neighbours appeared with lathis and attacked them. A free fight ensued in which both villagers and dacoits were wounded.

THE GOKHALE MEMORIAL.

MADRAS GOVERNOR'S CONTRIBUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 25.

H. E. the Governor of Madras has given a donation of Rs. 500 towards the statue of the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale, C.I.E.

FATAL BOMB EXPLOSION.

NO POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 25.

The information received in Calcutta concerning the bomb explosion at Sailati, near Mymensingh, is to the effect that the bomb was placed in a bed in the house of one of the villagers. The intended victim found it and took it outside his house and with others began to beat it with lathis and sticks. An explosion followed in which six men were killed and twelve wounded. The occurrence is considered to be the outcome of a private feud and have no political significance.

LANDHAURA ESTATE CASE.

JUDGES DISAGREE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 25.

The Chief Justice and Sir P. C. Banerjee have delivered judgment in the Landhaura Estate Case differing in their opinions. The case is in connection with the claim preferred by Chaudri Resol and Lala Fatechand as reversionary heirs of Raja Jagat Prakalish Singh, the last male holder of the estate, for possession of the Landhaura Estate valued at several lakhs from the present owners, Raja Balwant Singh and others.

The case will now be heared by a third judge.

DEMOCRACY AND WAR.

COMMON ECONOMIC NEED.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATIONS OF LABOUR.

When the complete story of the war is written few incidents can stand out in such bold relief, so far as civil life is concerned, as the sane and satisfactory conduct of the British democracy, writes the Right Hon. Arthur Henderson, M. P., in the "Daily News and Leader." The working classes, including organised Labour, have done splendidly from every point of view, and have certainly not stood second to any section of the community in their contribution to the wonderful spirit of unity and solidarity that has characterised the nation throughout the crisis.

Though such a position may be full of interest, it is also somewhat surprising, having regard to the international relationships among the workers of the world. Many of the wage-earners of this country are closely associated with European countries through International Federations of Miners, Metal Trades, Textile Operatives and Transport Workers. Then, in the International Socialist Movement, there exists another connecting link. Frequent opportunities have been provided, through the medium of these organisations, for the exchange of opinions on industrial and economic problems of common interest, and for social intercourse which, in some instances, has developed into real and abiding friendships.

A WORLD FRATERNITY.

To conclude, as some have done, that as the result of the war Internationalism has permanently come to grief, that it is now a thing of the past, or that the war has demonstrated its impossibility, is to condemn all international sentiments and ideals as nothing more than hollow, mocking phrases. In spite of the apparent retrogression, a careful analysis of the International Working Class Movement must convince the impartial inquirer that it contains all the essential elements out of which a just and permanent peace may be established. The deep consciousness of a common economic need, the oneness of human interests, the spirit of true comradeship, and the confidence begotten of association, in spite of the language difficulty, assist the workers to realise that in this international movement there are the germs of a new life which, if given proper conditions, would grow into an enduring world fraternity. Such a movement, being democratic in thought, interest, and ideal, could never be other than all-comprehensive and all-inclusive, refusing to regard as sacred or lasting the restrictions of creed, colour, race, geographical boundaries, frontier limitations, or strategical position.

For six months the proletariat of civilised countries have been engaged in mortal combat, either as conscripts or volunteers, on a scale unprecedented in the world's history. Were it possible to submit the test question of these great armies as to whether they were really desirous of engaging in a remorseless and cruel war against the common people of the opposing nations, the answer would be clear, emphatic and significant. The British workers who have gone forth to war from mine, mill, factory, or railway, would strongly repudiate the suggestion that they had any desire to do other than live at peace with their German fellow trade unionists, and that they were only up against that which they conceived to be the brutal negation of all the ideals of international social democracy.

Though they have responded with alacrity and real patriotism to their country's need, they would not agree that they had freely filled the trenches or made sacrifices to assist in keeping the machinery of industry working with the minimum of friction by consenting to modifications of their working conditions, in order that their country might engage in a life-destroying war against the German people. It was the blighting, ruthless spirit of Prussian militarism which they conceived to be threatening not only Belgium but everything that counted in the development of national and internatioal life, on lines of freedom, democracy, and social progress, that moved them to enthusiasm and determination.

ATTITUDE OF BRITISH DEMOCRACY.

The British working class had known of Germany only as a country that had experienced in a few short years a wonderful social transformation. It had been engaged in educational, scientific and commercial enterprise, to an extent, and with a measure of success, that had won the admiration of the civilised world. In more recent years they had had a taste of social reform in the shape of an Insurance Law based on the German model. But the British worker had been neither envious nor hateful to his German contemporary, with whom, he was not unwilling to engage in friendly rivalry. But no Government could have secured the approval or support of the British democracy for any hostile act against the Fatherland, so long as the German people were prepared to be peaceful, striving only for more liberty, wider democratic power, greater equality, and more brotherhood.

The attitude of the British democracy was determined by the feeling which spread throughout the country with the rapidity of a forest fire during the early days of August that Germany had constructed, and set in sudden motion, a formidable fighting machine to crush a small, independent State whose neutrality she had guaranteed, and to envelop other nationalities in the power of its grinding wheels. Whatever doubts exercised the minds of the British workers as to the initial responsibility for the war, or the failure of secret diplomacy vanished like the mist before the morning sun when they saw Belgium devastated and her people despoiled for remaining loyal to international obligations. When it became a choice between national honour and national infamy Belgium chose the former. And to their undying renown the British workers refused to desert the Belgians.

TOYS OF A SULTAN.

ADVENTURES OF A STATE COACH.

MOROCCAN MEMORIES.

The final stage of the history of independent Morocco began and ended in the early years of this century, when the young Sultan, Mulai Abdul Aziz, entered upon that period of his reign which may be deservedly known as the years of the "commis-voyageurs," writes the Tangier correspondent of "The Times." It was a pitiful period and one best forgotten, except that every now and again some incident would occur worth recording on account of its perfectly unintentional humour, which only rendered more pitiful still the depressing interludes. It was the last decadence of the decadent Moorish Court. The treasury was fast being emptied, the revenues were being wasted, foreign loans were being raised, and the Palaces of the Sultan were littered with packing cases, the contents of which the British Press once seriously described as "evidence of Christian civilization at Fez."

Of what did these "evidences of Christian civilization" consist? Grand pianos and kitchen ranges; automobiles and immense cases of corsets; wild animals in cages and boxes of strange theatrical uniforms; barrel-organs and hansom cabs; a passenger lift capable of rising to dizzy altitudes, destined for a one-storeyed palace; false hair; cameras of gold and of silver with jewelled buttons; carved marble lions and living Macaw parrots; jewels, real and false; steam launches and fireworks; ladies' underclothing from Paris and saddlery from Mexico; trees for gardens that were never planted, or if planted were never watered; printing presses and fire balloons—an infinity of all that was grotesque, useless, and in bad taste. As each packing case gave forth its contents they were looked at, perhaps played with, and the majority speedily consigned to rust and rot in damp stores and damper cellars. It was, indeed, a glorious period for the "commis-voyageurs," but it was the "agony" of Morocco.

AN UNWORN CROWN.

Every incident in Europe was seized to push their wares. The Coronation of King Edward VII. brought Crowns to the fore. The Sultan was told he must have a Crown. He objected. It was contrary to his religion to put gold or jewels on his head. But escape was impossible. A coloured oleograph was spread out before him representing King Edward in his Coronation robes, standing by a small table, with his index finger lightly resting on the summit of the Imperial Crown. This at least was a purpose to which the Sultan, without infringing the tenets of Islam, could put a Crown. So the Crown came.

The Crown, it was rumoured, came from Paris, but the State coach was British, and London's best, built by a famous coach-builder, and of fine workmanship. The afternoon that it arrived, transported in packing cases carried on platforms, which in turn were slung between camels, the Sultan was playing bicycle polo with some of his European suite, which included at this period an architect, a conjuror, a watch-maker, an American portrait-painter, two photographers, a German lion-tamer, a French soda-water manufacturer, a chauffeur, a fire-work expert, and a Scottish piper. All these enjoyed the personal friendship of his Majesty and the *entree* into the presence of the ruler who, with the exception, perhaps, of the Grand Lama of Tibet, should have been the most exclusive and the most secluded of Sovereigns. It is no wonder that the tribesmen looked askance on the high Palace walls.

It was a gorgeous coach, of crimson lacquer with gilded ornamentation. The inside was lined with rich green brocaded silk, and the hammer-cloth was of scarlet and gold and bore what were supposed to be the Royal Arms of Morocco—as a fact non-existent. Like the coach itself, the purple harness, with its gilt fittings, was of the very best, and together they formed an *ensemble* as expensive as it was utterly useless, for there were no roads in Morocco.

A STATE PROGRESS.

The Sultan was evidently pleased. As usual he said little, but he called to one of his officers and ordered four horses to be harnessed to the coach. It had to be explained to him that no horse in the Imperial stables had ever been in harness—for the Sultan's previous purchases of carriages and hansom cabs lay rotting idle and neglected in stores and cellars. But his Majesty was not going to be deprived of the pleasure of seeing his coach in movement. Men—soldiers and slaves—were harnessed and told to pull. Slowly the lumbering, useless, expensive but glorious State coach began to move.

"We will ride in it," said the Sultan, and, beckoning to the Consul of a Great Power to get up behind, he himself mounted to the scarlet and gold seat of honour on the box. The writer rode inside. When all were seated the vehicle started on its first and last Progress of State. The soldiers and slaves sweated and puffed as the wheels sank deeper and deeper into the swampy ground, and the "Progress" was slow indeed. Slow, too, were the paces of the procession that followed us, for, doubting but fascinated, the whole menagerie was in our wake, led by an emu whose courage had already been proved by an unprovoked attack upon the Scottish piper, and by having danced a *passeul* on the prostrate form of the expert in fireworks a few days previously. Close behind the emu followed a wapiti—with the mange—and then in turn the zebras, the Hindu cattle, the apes, the gazelles, and lastly the timid llamas, with their great luminious eyes and outstretched necks. Away in the background half a dozen cranes were dancing and performing the most absurd antics.

It rained that night, and the next day the little lake of water in which the State coach stood was purple from the dye of the harness, and the beautiful hammer-cloth of scarlet and gold flapped limp and ruined in the wind. Inside there was a pool of water on the green brocaded seat.

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THE KAISER'S MODEL.

A CHEAP IMITATION OF NAPOLEON I.

That William II., greatly daring, has taken Napoleon the Great for his model becomes clearer every day, writes "An Englishman" in the "Daily Mail."

Resemblances multiply. The strange fantastic passion of hate familiar to-day in Berlin was practised and encouraged by Napoleon with all his skill. There were but two things which he permitted to disturb his imperial equanimity: England and Mme de Staël. The lady was less sensible of the compliment than the country, and it irked her vastly to be told that Napoleon was not "such an imbecile" as to permit her presence in his capital, and that she might approach no nearer to Paris than twenty leagues. And as he treated the blue-stocking, so he treated the country of his scorn. He could not wipe England off the map of Europe. His omnipotence did not permit him to drive her further from the French coast. But he could bring her to discredit, he thought, by a policy of bought articles and caricatures.

Being one whom no detail escaped, he designed cartoons which should put the arch-foe in a proper light. He tells Fouché on one occasion to have a caricature drawn to his order—"an Englishman, with his purse in his hand, imploring the Powers to receive his money." To us such a policy seems mere childishness; nor was insult to England the chief ambition. Being as rash a psychologist as the Kaiser himself, he thought that England would be touched only in her pocket, and so he devised a blockade on paper, which he fondly hoped would bring the hated enemy to his knees for pity.

ENGLAND'S TEARS OF BLOOD.

If you read the decree which Napoleon sent forth from Berlin on November 21, 1806, you will see how closely history has repeated itself, or rather how well skilled is the Prussian Government in plagiarism. Napoleon's complaints are identical with the Kaiser's. He declared that England had arrogated to herself a right of blockade, which was offensive to all maritime nations, and he was determined to put an end to it. That he should put an end to it in the only effective way the battle of Trafalgar had made impossible. But he still could threaten and do his best to drive the fear of ruin into England's heart.

So he decalred a state of blockade throughout Great Britain and Ireland. He imposed the severest pains and penalties upon France and her allies if they should dare to exchange commodities with his bitterest foe. He treated neutrals with the same contempt which Germany professes to-day. and he refused to look upon the Americans otherwise than as the "masked Englishmen." "We will form a complete coast system," said he, "and England shall end by shedding tears of blood." As you read these words you rub your eyes, and wonder whether it is not the "Cologne Gazette" you hold in your hands. And then you comfort yourself with the reflection that there is no cause for uneasiness. After all, where Napoleon, with the worst intentions, failed lamentably, William II. is not likely to succeed.

JACOBIN FOLLY.

It was no new thing, this declaration of an imaginary blockade, even in Napoleon's day. It was the invention of Jacobin folly, and Napoleon inherited it with many other encumbrances from his revolutionary predecessors. And such as it was he clung to it with a frenzy of hope until the end of his reign. He still believed that if he forbade the Continent to have any dealings with England she would be starved into submission. He declared to his Minister of the Interior that it was not the need of money that dictated these measures, but the desire to do England an injury. He confessed to his brother that the blockade would ruin many cities to which he wished well—Lyons, Amsterdam, and Rotterdam. But that could not be helped; they must get over their anxiety and make the best of it.

His letters are full of commands to the subject Kings to aid him in the task of humiliating England. He alternately threatened and cajoled them. Sadly owning, in 1811, to the King of Sweden that, though he had ships, he had no sailors, he was determined to force England to make peace, and he had no other weapon to fight with but the Continental system. "Therefore," he exclaims, "be faithful to your treaty; chase the English smugglers from the harbour of Gothenburg, where they traffic at their ease; drive them from your coasts." Against the King of Holland he fulminated without ceasing. He reminded him, in 1809, that England was carrying on her trade with Holland as in time of peace, and Louis was making bad worse by hypocritical references to Napoleon in his public speeches. "I desire," he said, "that you speak neither of me nor of France. I shall always regret that I gave you a kingdom, in which you have profited by the palladium of my name only to be of service to our enemies and to do all the harm you could to the system and to France."

CORSAIRS AND GENTLEMEN.

The system, in truth, did not prosper, in spite of Napoleon's will and energy. Had he said nothing, and let his corsairs do their best, he would have done as much damage as he did to England and would not have impaired his dignity. The old sea-wolves who came forth from the harbours of Picardy and Normandy to capture English ships and to prey upon English commerce would have performed their task as effectively as they did if Napoleon had never promulgated a decree or written a single angry letter to a disobedient monarch. And at least it may be said of Napoleon that never in his wildest mood did he plan and plot the murder of thousands of peaceful seafaring men. He must be absolved from the folly and the crime of which the Kaiser is guilty. His corsairs were, in their hours, fine gentlemen, with whom it was no shame to exchange shots; and, at any rate, they did their utmost to save the lives of their beaten adversaries. Their triumphs were neither few nor small. They took a respectable toll of English ships and of English trade. But they did not change for an instant the course of the war. They could not, for all Napoleon's sanguine eloquence, hasten by a single day the coming of the peace which was dictated at last not by him, who devised the Continental system, but by the triumphant Allies.

As the hate of Napoleon was expressed in the same hopeless policy adopted by his imitator, so the motive of the hate differs not at all. As England thwarted the designs of the Corsican so she is thwarting to-day William II.'s ambition of universal sovereignty. But for her how easy might seem the path of victory. The silver sea, in which England is set like a jewel, has dazzled the disappointed eyes of many a tyrant, and will unto the end dazzle the eyes of the German Emperor. He falls as far below Napoleon in enterprise as in literary style. It is impossible to read the great Emperor's grandiose fulminations without a certain pleasure. He wrote heroically, as though his hand held a sword, not a pen. The German ultimatum remonstrates whiningly and threatens burglariously in a single breath. It asks that food be supplied to starving women and children at the very moment that it promises to sink to the bottom, unarmed and unredressed, peaceful and defenceless neutrals. And Germany once more proves her sublime ignorance of the English character. We, who withstood unflinchingly the assaults of Napoleon, are not likely to turn aside from our appointed task because the Kaiser hurls his noisy defiance at the world.

WIVES WHO PATRONISE SPINSTERS.

When a woman marries happily she is apt to regard herself as a being upon whom peculiar blessing has been bestowed, and we are all familiar with, and gently tolerant of, the almost arrogant satisfaction of the young wife, writes Marguerite Gaston in the "Daily Chronicle." "Self-satisfaction" would not be a fair description of her state of mind, for she is as pleased with her husband as with herself, and as proud of him as he is of her, and perhaps the safest way to speak of them is in the plural, for "selves-satisfaction" is accurate.

But when I refer to the still prevalent habit among wives of "looking down," not unkindly, upon unmarried women, I am not thinking of that first rosy bliss, the charm of which persuades the wife of a few weeks that she is the envy of every woman who sees her. She probably is the envy of a very large number of them. Perhaps I can best illustrate my meaning by describing what happened at a little tea-party of my own the other day.

My invited guests were Winifred, whose quaintly individual sketches are going to be talked about before she is much older; and Ruth, "the slum-lady," as we call her for fun, whose good work will never be talked about except by those dwellers in mean streets whom she has somehow touched with the beauty of her own character.

The uninvited guest, whom we were nevertheless genuinely glad to see, was Elsie Manning, a schoolmate of Ruth's and my own, who married five or six years ago. Consequently our talk continued to be intimate, even confidential. Elsie teased Winifred about looking pale and sad, because Winifred's very best boy has gone, like so many other very best and second-best boys, to serve his King and country. Winifred is a sensitive girl, and she has known Jack all her life, so that it is not to be wondered at that the tears were not far from her eyes.

Elsie observed this, and continued, tactlessly, "Well, I suppose you and he 'settled things' before he went, dear? We have all been expecting, and if I may say it, hoping for your engagement and . . . ."

"I'm not engaged," said Winifred abruptly, and I tried in vain to catch Elsie's eye and silence her. Elsie was quite at her ease; she is always so very much "the married woman among inexperienced girls' when she comes to see her bachelor friends. We don't mind it a bit, except on occasions like this. With an air of arranging Winifred's life she blundered on, "Well, now, I think that's a pity. You are so well suited to each other, and care for each other, I know, but these long absences are risky things, and the link should be a definite one. Do you know (this to all of us), I can't help feeling that if I were single I should get engaged to anyone now, anyone, just to make sure of the experience? Because after the war, of course, there will be so few men, and it is so sad for a woman to look back upon her life and feel that 'No one has ever . . . . .'"

ARTIST OR WIFE?

Elsie's flow of sentiment was interrupted, for Winifred, with a face really white now, and with very bright eyes, rose to go, making her au revoirs with a forced carelessness that did not deceive even Elsie, who, when she had gone, exclaimed, "Poor Winifred! I am sorry if I unknowingly hurt her feelings. How much she must care for Jack! But I really did think he was in earnest about her, and . . ."

"In earnest!" I cried, for the little scene had rather strung me up. "Jack worships Winifred. The trouble is that Winifred has never been able to make up her mind about him. Remember, Elsie, Winifred is artist as well as woman. That always makes for complications. Sometimes she feels that she wants all of herself to put into her work, that she wasn't made for love. . . Oh, I know you don't understand, because you are such a woman. That is why you have hurt Winifred this afternoon! Jack begged her to give him a definite promise before he went, but Winifred, who has a keen sense of honour, didn't feel she could give it, even then. Since Jack went, I believe she has regretted it. Anyway, it tortures her that she might have made him a little happier to go away—and didn't."

Elsie again expressed contrition, but I knew she was not convinced that what I said was true. She was also slightly annoyed, because she sees herself as a woman's woman, a really nice, understanding woman, to whom all unmarried girls should turn for advice and sympathy, and to whom spinsters on the shelf should say something like this: "Ah, my dear, how unfair it seems that one woman's life should be so full and so glad while another's is so bleak and empty. Yet happiness has not spoilt you . . . . ." and so on. Then Elsie, whose heart is really kind, will ask her spinster friend to stay a week-end, and will even tell her jolly husband, Tom, to "please be nice to her." She will be touched by the interest which her guest naturally shows in the children, and will read all sorts of unuttered yearnings into the expression of it.

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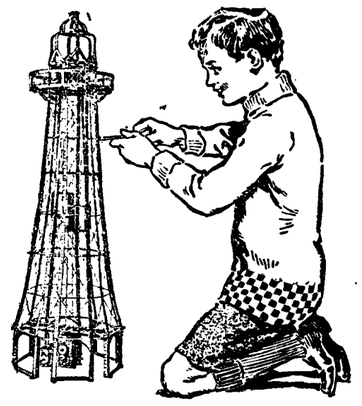

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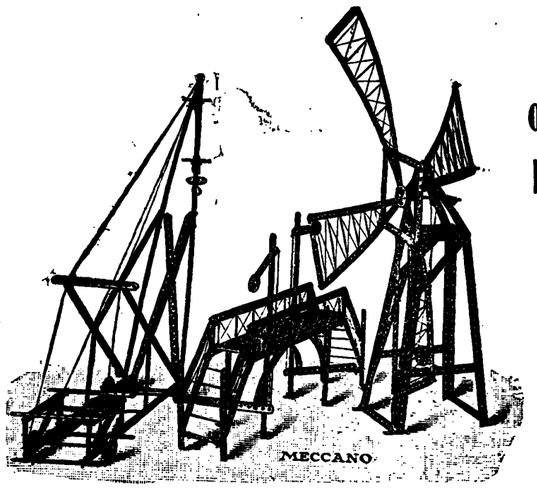

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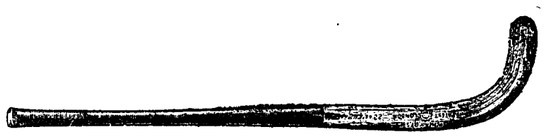

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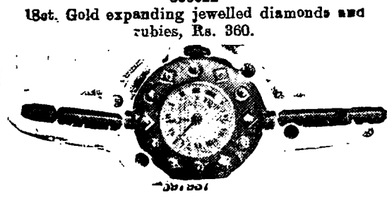

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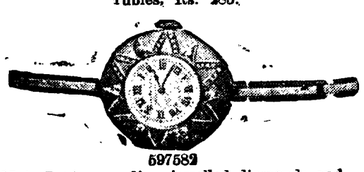

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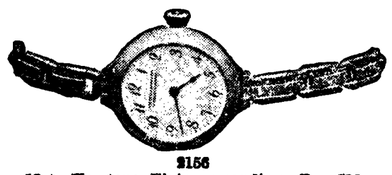

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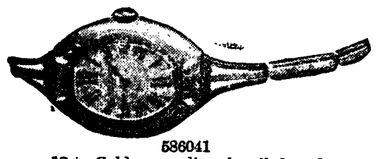

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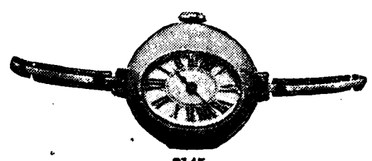

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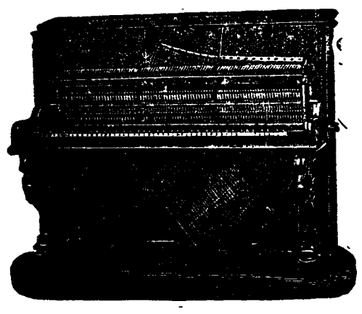

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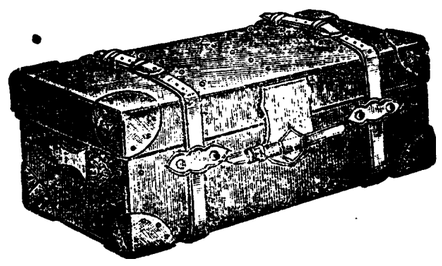

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